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the ball is nearly three times as heavy, that is, the weight of ball in proportion to the weight of pistol is five times heavier; the penetration is 50 per cent. greater. It occupies about half the room. It can be carried in the watch-fob or vest pocket. The frame is solid; no hinge to get loosened. It is loaded and the shells readily ejected without removing the cylinder. The frame is forged, beautifully wrought and casehardened. The barrel and cylinder blued steel. An ivory or pearl handle makes a beautiful combination. A wood handle contrasts best with the nickel plating.

Prices \$9.00; best quality nickel plate, 60 cents extra; Ivory stock, \$1.50; Pearl, \$3.00. On the receipt of the price (a post office order is best) we will deliver any pistol free of other charge, at our risk, if within 1,200 miles; over 1,200, 25 cents extra. Fifty cents extra for Army size.

pistols were made and sold (these pistols were all made with brass or gun metal frames), the inventor conceived the idea of doing something better, and, after seved the idea of doing something better, and, after several years and after a large expenditure of money and labor, produced a pistol more compact, yet of much larger calibre. To do this he abandoned the brass frame, making the pistol, wrought throughout and of the best material and workmanship. The above cut represents the pistol, and is the exact size. It occupies less room in the pocket than any so large calibre pistol ever made. Jhortly after this new pistol came out, Mr. Sharps died; the manufacture ceased, and the factory, etc., were sold. B. Kittredge and Co. bought the entire product of this pistol. We call it Sharps' Triumph. We claim for it compactness, strong shooting and simplicity. It has all the advantages of the cylinder pistols, and shoots with greater penetration, there being not power lost by the escape, as in a cylinder pistol, between the barrel and cylinder. It is very durable, there being but few parts, strong and thoroughly well made. We have never seen a frame broken or barrel Burst out of over 15,000 sold by us. We have a few hundred left which we propose to sell at \$5.00 for wood handle and plated frame; 20 cents extra if full plate; \$1.25 extra for ivory handle. And we propose to sell at \$5.00 for wood handle and plated frame; 20 cents extra over 1,200 in the United Strees. Send us postoffice order, and the pistol will come to you without charge. eral years and after a large expenditure of money and

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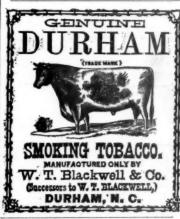
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MY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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H. J. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

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Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meige, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Substence.

stence. Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General. Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General. Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers. Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W.T.Sherman, General of the Army of the United States. Washington, D.C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adit.-General, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

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Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.
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Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.
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Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Hessiquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G.

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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 66, H. Q. A., July 14, 1877.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders are promulgated for the government of all con-

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1877.

Washington, D. C., July 14, 1877. \{
In order to remove all doubts as to the proper channels for military correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Chiefs of Staff Corps, Departments, and Bureaus, it is hereby ordered as follows:

I. The several Chiefs of Staff Corps, Departments, and Bureaus will submit directly to the Secretary of War all communications requiring his action or that of the Predicant, except such as relate to subjects requiring information from, or to be of record in, the Adjutant-General's Office, which latter will be addressed to the Adjutant-General, and be by him submitted to the Secretary of War, with the remarks of the General of the Army thereon.

in, the Adjutant-General's Office, which latter will be addressed to the Adjutant-General and be by his ansimited to the Secretary of the Composed of Officers of the Secretary of the Commissions must, under the order, he submitted through the Adjutant-General:

All communications concerning details for Boards, when composed of officers for more than one Size of Officers for more than one Size of Officers of the Secretary of War, must issue from another of the Army. All orders for such General of the Army of Secretary of War, must issue from another of the Army of Secretary of War, must issue from the Adjutant-General and through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the same channel. When, however, the business mitted through the sa

III. Heads of Staff Bureaus or Corps may, by direct intercourse, acquaint the Secretary with their views touching matters for the management of which they are responsible to him, whether such matters require to be formally presented through the Adjutant-General or not.

IV. Communications received by the Adjutant-General from any part of the Army, through the regular channels, and requiring consideration or remarks by another Department or Bureau, will be at once referred by him, without remark, to the Chief of that Department or Bureau. The form of such reference shall be as follows: "Respectfully referred to the Chief of Ordnance" (or other officer, as the case may be), and signed by the Adjutant-General. The officer to whom such communication is referred will promptly endorse thereon such remarks as he may deem proper, and forward it to the Secretary of War direct, or resurn it to the Adjutant-General, as may be required by the foregoing orders.

By command of Gen. Sherman: GEO. T. Architers.
By command of Gen. Sherman:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., July 17, 1877.

The following orders have been received from the

The following orders have been received from the Secretary of War:

In the case of A. A. Surgeons heretofore serving under contract, whose services are deemed indispensable, whose contracts were annulled July 1, instant, and who have been retained by voluntary agreement under the authority and conditions of G. O. 50, H. Q. A., A.-G. O., c. s., the respective commanding officers will certify on the usual pay-vouchers as required by the last paragraph of the said G. O. Upon the receipt of the vouchers so certified, the officers of the Pay Department, designated by G. O. 51, H. Q. A., A.-G. O., c. s., are authorized and directed to endorse as contemplated by said order in the case of commissioned officers of the Army.

In signing his accounts for presentation to the commanding officer, the physician is authorized to add: "employed on duty as A. A. Surgeon." Their vouchers for authorized allowances will, in a similar manner, be signed, and disposed of by the proper officer as contemplated by arrangements relating to such allowances for commissioned officers. The foregoing is in connection with the status of A. A. Surgeons, as defined and established by G. O. 100, A.-G. O., series of 1875.

S. O. 90, DEPT. DAKOTA, July 9, 1877.

Indian Agencies.—The following named officers are detailed to proceed to the Indian Agencies set opposite their respective names, at such time as they may be requested to do so by the Indian Agents concerned, "to inspect, attest and report on the quantity, quality, and delivery of the annuity goods" purchased for each of such agencies:

and delivery of the annuity goods" purchased for each of such agencies:
Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Infantry, Crow Agency, M. T.; 1st Lieut. J. Bannister, 20th Infantry, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; 2d Lieut. R. W. Hoyt, 11th Infantry, Cheyenne River Agency, D. T.; 2d Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Infantry, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies, D. T.)

G. O. 18, DEPT. PLATTE, June 30, 1877.

G. O. 18, DEPT. PLATTE, June 30, 1877.

Par. 1, G. O. 2, from these Hdqrs, dated April 8, 1873, is revoked and the following substituted:

Hereafter, all communications pertaining to questions of Military Justice, monthly reports of prisoners, charges and specifications preferred for trial by G. C.-M., and all proceedings and records of military courts, and commissions, will be transmitted, addressed to the Judge-Advocate of the Department, through Commanding officers of posts, or of troops in the field. Such Commanders will require and observe that the charges are drawn in conformity to law, and will make thorough personal examination into the merits of each case of charges preferred against officers or soldiers of their commands and will endorse thereon, whether or not in their judgment, trial by G. C.-M. is required. No charges will be forwarded to these Hdqrs, with recommendation for trial, unless the Commanding officer transmitting them is satisfied (from such personal examination) that there are good grounds for the charges, and sufficient provable facts to sustain them when brought to trial. No charges against emisted men will be forwarded to these Hdqrs, recommended for trial by G. C.-M., in cases where the offences are such as properly come within the jurisdiction of regimental or garrison Courts-martial. Charges will not be referred to G. C.-M., for trial, by Post or other Commanding officers, unless special anthority therefor shall have been previously granted from these Hdqrs. Upon the completion of trials by G. C.-M. the original charges and the official papers and documents, connected therewith, will be returned, by the Judge-Advocate of such Courts for trial by the proper Commanding officer, after the exercise of his official revision and, upon completion of such trials, the records of such Courts, with the decisions and orders of the Department. Charges which may lawfully be tried by regimental or official revision and, upon completion of such trials, the records of such Courts, with the decisio

calibre 45; 20,400 revolver ball cartridges, calibre 45, and 80 trowel bayonet scabbards; and to Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., Fort Lapwai, I. T., two Gatling guns, calibre 50, with equipments; 25,000 rifle ball cartridges, calibre 45; 9,600 revolver ball cartridges, calibre 45; 9,600 revolver ball cartridges, calibre 45; 20,400 musket ball cartridges, calibre 50; 204 shell, 204 spherical case, 108 canister shot, filled and fixed for 12 pdr. mountain howitzers; 180 canister shot, filled and fixed; 200 blank cartridges for 10 pdr. Parrot gun; 200 shells, 10 pdr. Parrott, percussion fuze; 38 signal rockets; 10 port fires; two 12-pdr. mountain howitzers; two 10-pdr. Parrott guns, with equipments.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surg. T. H. Terry, upon the discontinuance of Fort Ripley, will proceed with Co. G., 20th Infantry, to Fort Snelling, and await further orders (S. O. 90, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. G. M. Kober to report to Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, for duty with his command, confirmed (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. J. E. Tallon is relieved from duty with Capt. E. V. Sumner's command, and will report to Capt. T. Byrne, 12th Infantry, for duty (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Tucson, A. T., and will proceed, at once, to Yuma Depot, A. T., and relieve Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., of his duties as Depot Q. M. at that point (S. O. 67, D. A.)

A. Surg. J. V. De Hanne, M. D. will report to the contraction of the

Depot, A. T., and relieve Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., of his duties as Depot Q. M. at that point (8. O. 67, D. A.)

A. Surg. J. V. De Hanne, M. D., will report at once to the C. O. Co. A., 8th Cavalry (now in San Antonio), for duty with his company en route to Fort Clark, Texas, where upon arrival he will report to the C. O. Dist. of the Nueces, for assignment; Asst. Surg. G. W. Adair, M. D., is relieved from duty at Fort Richardson, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, reporting to the C. O. Dist. of the Rio Grande, which may be established; Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M., will report to the C. O. Dist. of the Rio Grande for duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Brown, Texas, as directed in par. 4, S. O. 99, Hdgrs Army, and in addition will perform the duties of Chief and Disbursing Q. M. Dist. of the Rio Grande (8. O. 125, D. T.)

Major M. R. Morgan, Subsistence Dept., is hereby announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept. (G. O. 9, D. D.)

The telegraphic instructions from 1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Infantry, A. D. C., at Ft. Walla Walla, directing Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., to report to the Dept. Comdr. at Fort Lapwai, I. T., are confirmed (8. O. 82, D. C.)

Surg. G. M. Sternberg, with ample medical supplies, will proceed with Cos. B and H, 21st Infantry, en route from Fort Walla Walla to Lewiston, I. T. (S. O. 86, D. C.)

Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., assigned to duty at

Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., assigned to duty at Fort Adams, R. I., to date from June 20, 1877 (S. O. 151, M. D. A.).
A. A. Surg. T. H. Terry, now at Fort Snelling, is assigned to duty at the post at Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 92, D. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE .

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. B. G. Semig (San Diego, Cal.) will proceed to Camp McDermit, Nev., for temporary duty (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)
Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., Depot Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Natchez, Miss., on business connected with the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 117, D. G.)
Msjor W. A. Rucker, P. D., will proceed to Fort Madison, Iowa, under special instructions from these Hdqrs (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)
Capt. G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., will proceed to Boise City, Idabo T., and assume direction and control of all matters pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 74, M. D. P.)
Msjor T. C. Sullivan, C. S., Chief C. S. of Dept., will relieve Major J. A. Potter, Q. M., temporarily of his duties as Chief Q. M. of Dept., to enable him to take advantage of the leave of absence granted him in par. 10, W. D., S. O. 133, c. s. (S. O. 119, D. G.)
Par. 2, S. O. 123, dated Hdqrs Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., June 27, 1877, requiring A. Surg. J. H. Patzki, M. D., to report to the Lieut.-General of the Army for temporary duty, is confirmed (S. O. 92, D. P.)
1st Lieut. D. M. Appel, A. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M., August 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)
1st Lieut. A. A. De Loffee, A. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Wallace, Kas., July 18 (S. O. 128, D. M.)
1st Lieut. R. E. Smith, A. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., August 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)
Capt. C. Carvallo, A. Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., August 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)
A. Surg. W. R. Hall is ordered to Lewiston, Idaho T., en route for the field (S. O. 86, D. C.)
PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

La., to pay the troops on the muster rolls of June 30, 1877 (S. O. 130, D. G.)

Major J. P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, P. D., will, as soon after the adjournment sine die of the G. C.-M. now in session at Santa Fé, and of which they are members, as practicable, proceed to pay the troops stationed in the District, to June 30, 1877, as follows: Major Willard will make payments at Forts Craig, Bayard, Selden, and Stanton, N. M.; Major Towar will make payments at Forts Marcy, Union, and Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 50, D. N. M.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Upon the completion of the duty assigned him, per par. 1, S. O. 123, D. T., Asst. Surg. Turrill is authorized to take advantage of the leave of absence granted him per par. 1, S. O. 60, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 123, D. T.)

D. T.)
One month, Post Chaplain G. A. England, Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 91, D. P.)
Post Chaplain A. D. Mitchell, Fort Leavenworth,
Kas., extended one month (S. O. 55, M. D. M.)
Thirty days, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted A.
Surg. J. M. Dickson, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 120, D. G.)

One month, Post Chaplain A. Wright, Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 93, D. P.) Twenty days, Lieut. Col. J. Simons, Surg. (S. O., July 13, W. D.) July 18, W Post Cha

Post Chaplain M. J. Kelley, extended three months (S. O., July 14, W. D.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd H. Nebelsieck (recently appointed), now at Fort Lapwai, I. T., is assigned to duty at that post (S. O. 83, D. C.)
Hosp. Stewd M. Gribbon will proceed to Camp Bid-

post (S. O. 83, D. C.)
Hosp. Stewd M. Gribbon will proceed to Camp Bidwell, Cal., for duty at that post (S. O. 75, M. D. P.)
Hosp. Stewd W. F. von Manteufel (late private, Co. G. 13th Infantry) will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O., July 14, W. D.)
Hosp. Stewd C. Hillebrand (late private, Co. A., 22d Infantry) will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to duty (S. O., July 16, W. D.)
Hosp. Stewd W. Myers (enlisted July 14, 1877) will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty (S. O. 121, D. G.)
Hosp. Stewd T. Cassidy, stationed at San Diego, Cal., will report to the C. O. Co. G, 1st Cavalry, for duty with his command, en route to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)
Hosp. Stewd C. Bolz will proceed to Washington Arsenal, D. C., for duty, relieving Hosp. Stewd E. M. Tracy, who will repair to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty (S. O. 153, M. D. A.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the weel nding Saturday, July 14, 1877:

Co. A, 8th Cav., from Ringgold Bks, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex. Co. I, 12th Inf., from Angel Island, Cal., to Camp McDermit

ievada. Co. D., 13th Inf., from Jackson Bks, La., to Lake Charles, La. Co. G., 13th Inf., from Baton Rouge, La., to Lake Charles, La. Co. C, 14th Inf., from Camp Robinson, Neb., to Camp Sheri dan, Neb., to Camp Sheri-dan, Neb., Neb., to Camp Sheri-dan, Neb., Neb

the Columbia.

Post Established.—Lake Charles, La.

Posts Discontinued.—Camp Independence, Cal.; San Diego
Bks, Cal.; Fort Ripley, Minn.

18T CAVALRY, * Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H. Ft Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermit, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwal, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash, T.; D. Freeddio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

McDermit, Nev. K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. J.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diezo, Bks., Cal.

*In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

*Change of Station.—Major G. B. Sanford will proceed from Winnemucca, Nev., with his command (Cos. D and I) to Boise City via Camp McDermit, Nev., picking up Co. C at Camp McDermit, The C. O. Co. A will proceed with his company from Camp Bidwell, Cal., to Camp Harney, Ore., and there await further orders (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

Major J. Green, Camp Harney, Ore., will proceed with the troops from his post to Fort Boise, Idaho T., to command; in the event the troops had left the post, before receipt of telegram, Major Green will join them without delay (S. O. 85, D. C.)

The telegraphic instructions of June 18 to the C. O. Camp Harney, Ore., to place the troops at Camp Harney (Co. K), except a small guard for the post, en route to Fort Boise, Idaho T., subject to orders they may receive on the march turning them towards Fort Lapwai, are confirmed (S. O. 86, D. C.)

*Detached Service.—Unless otherwise ordered by the C. O. of the Dept. of Columbia, and subject to any change he may make, Major J. Green, or the senior officer in the vicinity of Fort Boise, Idaho T., will command all the troops near and operating from Boise City, Idaho T., including Camp McDermit, Nev. (S. O. 74, M. D. P.)

Capt. J. Jackson, comdg. Fort Klamath, Ore., will move at earliest possible date, via Jacksonville, Roseburg and Portland, en route to Lewiston, Idaho T., with the effective strength of Co. B, prepared for field service (S. O. 85, D. C.)

To Join.—Capt. R. F. Bernard, member of Board for the purchase of horses for the 1st and 6th Cav., in session at Las Flores, Cal., will join his company at Los Angeles (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, en route to his post, will proceed via Umatilla to Fort Boise, Idaho T., and join his company in the field (S. O. 83, D. C.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A. B. D. E. Ft. Sanders, W. T.: I, K. Ft. Fred. Steele, W.T.: C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.: F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown W. T. ns.—The following promotions in this regiment have been officially announced, viz.: Capt. D. S. Gordon, Co. D, Fort Sanders, to be Msjor, vice Sweitzer, promoted. Major Gordon will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Sanders. 1st Lieut. T. J. Gregg, Co. C, Camp Stambaugh, to be Captain Co. D, Fort Sanders. Capt. Gregg will join his proper company. 2d Lieut. J. H. Coale, Co. C, to be 1st Lieutenant of the same company, vice Gregg, promoted (S. O. 91, D. P.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. F. Chase, J.-A. of G.
C.-M. Fort Laramie, W. T., by S. O. 44, from these
Hdqrs (S. O. 91, D. P.)

Retieved.—2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly from duty as J.-A.
of G. C.-M. Fort Laramie, W. T., by S. O. 44, from
these Hdqrs (S. O. 91, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. H. K. D. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Rero, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Elliott, Tex.

Change of Station.—Lieut. Col. J. P. Hatch is relieved from further duty at Fort Sill, Ind. T., and will proceed to Fort Elliott, Tex., and assume command of that post (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Detached Service.—Capt. P. M. Boehm, 2d Lieut. H. H. Bellas, members, G. C.-M. Fort Wallace, Kas., July 18 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Capts. J. Rendlebrock, T. J. Wint, 1st Lieut. L. Warrington, members, G. C.-M. Fort Reno, Ind. T., July 25 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks., Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

ney SES., Neb.; U. G. E. M., Fort McPherson, Neb.
Relieved.—The following named officers are relieved
from duty as members G. C.-M. Fort D. A. Russell,
W. T., by par. 5, S. O. 77, from these Hdqrs, viz.:
Capt. S. C. Kellogg, 1st Lieuts. E. W. Ward, B.
Reilly, Jr., 2d Lieuts. G. O. Eaton, E. P. Andrus (S.
O. 92, D. P.)

G. G., B. I.I.
G. G., M.* Camp Grant, A. T.; B.* Camp Lowell, A. T.;
Fort Whipple, A. T.; H., L. Camp Bowle, A. T.; E., D. Ca
Apache, A. T.; A., Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDow
A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.
In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

• In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. Madden will proceed to
Fort Yuma, Cal., and take charge of, assign to companies and conduct to stations, seventy horses for this
regiment, now at that point (S. O. 68, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. * I. * K. * L. * Ft A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. * D. H. * M*, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Ft Totten, D. T.; F, * Ft Abercromble, D. T. * In the Field.

* In the Field.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg,—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. scouting.

Change of Station.—Co. A., now at San Antonio, Tex., is relieved from duty at Ringgold Bks, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 123, D. T.).

Detached Service.—The authority for the Com. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of Cal. to assign Capt. J. Lafferty to duty, temporarily, in charge of the public property at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., contained in telegram of July 14 from this office, is confirmed (S. O., July 16, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I, Ft Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, H, M, Ft Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Lyon, Col.

A, B, C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Lyon, Col.

Detached Service.—Capts. G. A. Purrington, H. Carroll, 2d Lieuts. T. C. Davenport, M. F. Goodwin, members, and 2d Lieut. G. W. Smith, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M., Aug. 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Capts. C. D. Beyer, O. Hagen, 1st Lieut. P. Cusack, members, and 1st Lieut. W. H. Hugo, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Aug. 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Lieut. Col. N. A. M. Dudley, member, G. C. M. Fort Union, N. M., July 25 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

2d Lieut. H. T. Hammond having volunteered his services with troops, preferably the cavalry, ordered to operate against the Nez-Percé Indians, he will report for duty to Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck, Bat. B, 4th Art., under orders for the field, until an opportunity occurs for his assignment to a cavalry company (S. O. 77, M. D. P.)

occurs for his assignment to a cavary company (277, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, Fort Lyon, Col. (S. O. 129, D. M.)

20 Join.—Capt. G. A. Purington will join his proper station, Fort Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 50, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.— Headquarters and A. D. L. Fort Concho, Texas. G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.: M. Fort Stockson, Tex.; H. Ft Davis, Tex.; I. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F.K. Ft Clark, Tex.

Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft Davis, Tex.; I., Fort Richardson, Tex.; E., San Felipe, Tex.; F.K. Ft Clark, Tex. F. B. Ft Duncan, Tex.; E., San Felipe, Tex.; F.K. Ft Clark, Tex. The colored people of Atlanta, Ga., gave Lieut. The colored people of Atlanta, Ga., gave Lieut. The response of the state of the state

no intention of resigning, and he followed this superfluous advice. So far as the cadets were concerned they always treated me fairly, would speak to me, and some came to my room and talked with me, but the only thing they did that was wrong, perhaps, was that they would not associate with me openly. The officers always treated me as well as they did any other cadet. All these reports about my bad treatment there, especially in Southern newspapers, are absolutely false. Flipper said he was cordially met by the Army officers in Chattanooga. In return, he paid his respects to the commandant, and was introduced and shown through the barracks. He was treated with every courtesy. How it is here you have all seen, he continued, as I walked about the city. I have walked with the officers of the garrison here several times to-day, even up and down Whitehall street, and one of them invited me into Schumann's drug store, and we had a glass of soda together. I know it is not a usual thing to sell to colored people, but we got it. (Laughter and applause.) And to-night as Mr. J. O. Wimbish and myself were coming to the hall we met with one of the officers at the corner and went into Schumann's again. We called for soda water and got it again! (Applause.) And I called at the barracks, through military courtesy, and paid my respects to the commandant. I understand that the officers there have had my case under consideration, and have unanimously agreed that I am a graduate of the national academy and hold a commission similar to their own, and am entitled to the same courtesy as any other officer. I have been invited to visit them at their quarters to-morrow. These things show you something of social equality in the Army, and when this happens with officers who have lived in the South and had occasion to be tainted in this way. The gentlemen of the Army are generally better educated than the people of the South.

19T ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Ft Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft Monroe, Vs.; H. Ft Proble, Mc.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, extended ten days (S. O. 149, M. D. A.)
Fitteen days, 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., Fort Preble,
Maine (S. O. 151, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Head-quarters, and A. H. L., Ft Mc Henry, Md.; B. Ft. Noote, Md., R. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. E. F. G. I. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

M. Fort Jonaston, N. C.

Detached Service.—2d Licut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., is
detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at the
Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio (S. O., July

detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Lactice at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio (S. O., July 13, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Until the date on which he may report in person for duty at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., under par. 1, S. O. 153, July 13, 1877, from this office, 2d Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr. (S. O., July 16, W. D.)

1st Lieut. G. Mitchell, extended seven days (S. O. 154, M. D. A.)

Suppressing a Riot.—Gen. Barry, in command at Fort McHenry, having received orders from Washington, Wednesday, July 19, to forward troops to suppress the disorder on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg and other points, Bats. H and L, and a ton, Wednesday, July 13, to forward troops to suppress the disorder on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Martinsburg and other points, Bats. H and L, and a detachment of fourteen men from Light Bat. A were immediately ordered out and left the fort shortly after 8 o'clock on a special train. The officers of Bat. L are Capt. John I. Rodgers, 1st Lieut. M. Crawford, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle. The officers of Bat. H are Capt. Jas. E. Wilson and Lieuts. Taylor and Curtis. At Baltimore this detachment was joined by the six batteries from the Washington Arsenal, viz.: Batteries D. Capt. H. G. Litchfield; C. Capt. W. P. Graves; F (Willston's), 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson: E (Dunn's), 1st Lieut. John Gifford; I (Hamilton's), 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard; G (Woodruff's), Lieut. Smith. Scapts. Willston and Woodruft are on leave of absence. The total fighting strength is given as 250 men. The detachment is under the command of Bvt. Major-Gen. Wm. H. French, Col. 4th Art. The eight batteries left Baltimore at 10 o'clock Wednesday night on an extra train of nine cars. A despatch to the associated press says: Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Vincent was at the depot in conference with Gen. French previous to the departure of the troops. The troops appeared in excellent spirits and presented a fine appearance as they marched into the depot. The officers did not seem to feel that there would be any demand for fighting, and the general impression here is that the moral effect of their presence will serve to compel order. A proclamation has been prepared by the President ordering the rioters to disperse. This will be telegraphed to Gov. Matthews at Martinsburg, and the rioters will be made fully aware of its provi-ions, disobedience to which will be met with prompt action by the military, acting upon the formal request of the Governor for assistance in preserving the public peace. The troops reached Martinsburg, the scene of the outbreak at 6:30 a. M., July 19. No resistance to them is anticipated.

San Artiller, M. H. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Suly 19. No resistance to them is anticipated.

3rd Artillery, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.: B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.: H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.: F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.: K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.: E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. B. H. Randolph, extended seven days (S. O. 151, M. D. A.)

1 Transfers.—1st Lieut. J. F. Mount from Bat. L to Bat. F; 1st Lieut. H. C. Danes from Bat. F to Bat. L; Lieut. Mount will join his proper station (S. O., July 16, W. D.)

Insp to 1 118, 2d deta

Phe Hdo 10T

Lieut. Mour 16, W. D.)

10, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. I., Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. * Fort Stevens, Or.; D. * G. * Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I., Fort Monroe, Va.; A. * Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Pt. San Jose, Cal. * In the field against the New Perce Indians.

Change of Station,—Co. D, every available officer

received from the War Dept.; the two non-commissioned officers will return to their station (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

Bat. B, Capt. Hasbrouck comdg, mounted and equipped as cavalry, will proceed without delay to Boise City, Idaho T., via Winnemucca, Nev. At Winnemucca, Co. G, 1st Cav., will join command, which, on arrival at Boise, will receive instructions from the senior officer present (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

The telegraphic instructions of June 18 to Capt. M. P. Miller, on board steamer en route to Wallula, to proceed with all troops on board (Cos. E, 4th Art., and E, 2ist Inf.,) to Lewiston, Idaho T., and report thence to the Dept. Comdr., are confirmed (S. O. 86, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, extended twenty-three days (S. O. 149, M. D. A.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. W. R. Quinan from Bat. L to Bat. F; 1st Lieut. A. S. Cummins from Bat. F to Bat. L (S. O., July 13, W. D.)

Capt. Eugene A. Bancroft.—This officer, who was severely wounded in the side while gallantly leading a charge against the Indians in the battle of Cottonwood Creek, on July 12, entered the Army in 1861 as 2d Lieut, in the 4th Art. On the 25th of June, 1862, for gallant conduct in the field, he was brevetted 1st Lieut.; for further distinguished services he was brevetted Capt. July 3, 1863. He received a commission as Capt. in the 15th Inf. Jan. 22, 1867, which he declined, preferring to remain with his own regiment, and received his commission as Capt. in the 4th Art., April 26, 1873. He was in command at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, when the Government decided upon with drawing all its troops from that Territory. He was ordered to take command of Fort Townsend, Wash. T., but on the day of his arrival there he was hurried off in with his company to join Major-Gen. Howard in his campaign against Chief Joseph. Capt. Bancroft's bravery and skill in the battles of Glendale, Malvern 1 Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run, and other engagements, won for him an excellent reputation.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, I, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Fort Brooke, Fla; C, Fort Monroe, Vs.

1st Infantry.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Head-quarters and I, E. C. Ft Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; D. B. F. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G+ K. Standing Rock Agency. + In the Field.

The the Field.

Detached Service.—Capts. I. D. DeRussy, L. Smith,
F. Walker, 1st Lieuts. D. F. Callinan, T. Sharp, 2d
Lieuts. J. J. O'Connell, L. Wilhelmi, members, and 2d
Lieut. D. M. Scott, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Lower Brule
Agency, D. T., July 27 (S. O. 93, D. D.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—En route via Railroad and Steambost to Dept. of Columbia.

Relieved.—At his own request, Capt. W. F. Drum, relieved from recruiting service, and will proceed to join his regiment (S. O., July 12, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Head-quarters and A. C. E. Mobile Bks, La.; D. G. I. Mt. Vernon Bks, Ala.; B, H. Thomas Bks, Huntsville, Ala.; F, Holly Springs, Miss.; K, Jacksan, Miss.

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, to apply for extension of one month, Col. DeL. Floyd-Jones, Mobile Bks, Ala. (S. O. 120, D. G.)

(S. O. 120, D. G.)
4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Head-quarters and G, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C, F, Ft Fetterman, W. T.; D. B, Comaha Biks, Neb.; B, E, I, Cantonment Reno, W. T.
5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Head-quarters and A. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Tongue River, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E., F., G., H., I Ft Buford, D. T.; A., Standing
Rock, Agency, D. T.; B., Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K.,
Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Fort Stevenson, B. T.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, Capt. D. M. Lee
(S. O., July 11, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. D. L. Craft is relieved from duty
assigned him in par. 4, S. O. 76, from these Hdqrs;
and 2d Lieut. C. H. Ingalls is detailed to perform such
duty in his stead (S. O. 92, D. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, G, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

Sth Infantry, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I, Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King,—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. E. Omsha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C., A. A. Insp. Gen. of Dept., will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers (S. O.

to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 118, D. G.)
2d Lieuts. C. M. Rockefeller and T. S. McCaleb are detailed additional members of G. C.-M. Fort Mc-Pherson, Neb., by pars. 2 and 3, S. O. 86, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 91, D. P.)

10th Infantey, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Head-quarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Ft Clark, Tex.

leck, Nev.; F.* Alcatras Island, Cal.

In the field against the Nes Perce Indians.

Change of Station.—The military station at Ehrenberg, A. T., will at once be discontinued. 2d Lieut. A. G. Tassin, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., at that point, will transfer the public property and stores thereat to Camp Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 70, D. A.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. H. L. Haskell will proceed with the horses purchased for the 6th Cav. near Los Angeles, Cal., to Spadra, and thence to Yuma, Cal., there turn them over to such officer as may be designated (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson will proceed to Fort Hall, Idaho T., and enlist twenty Indian scouts to operate against the Nez-Percé Indians, and will report with them, with the least possible delay, to the senior officer in the vicinity of Boise City (S. O. 76, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. G. Howard will report to Capt. D. Madden, 6th Cav., to conduct to the posts herein named, the quota of cavalry horses now at Yuma, A. T., for Camps McDowell and Verde, and Fort Whipple (S. O. 69, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. P. G. Wood, extended ten days (S. O. 68, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Head-

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Head-quarters and A. H. I, Jackson Barracks, La.; C. E. Little Rock, Ark.; B, F, K, Baton Rouge, La.; D, G, La ke Charles, La.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartsuff; C, Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Ohange of Station.—The telegraphic instructions of June 19 to 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., at Port Townsend, W. T., under which instructions Co. A, 4th Art., (Bancroft's), leaving a small guard at the post, moved from Fort Townsend, via Tacoma and Kalama, to this city, en route to Lewiston, Idaho T., are confirmed (S. O. 85, D. C.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Head quarters and D. K. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. Steelhammer will repair to Santa Fe and report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 49, D. N. M.)

N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marey, N. M.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. Steelhammer will repair to Santa Fe and report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 49, D. N. M.)

Capts. E. W. Whittemore, C. H. Conrad, 1st Lieut. D. H. Clark, 2d Lieuts. G. H. Kinzie, C. E. Garst, members, and 1st Lieut. H. P. Sherman, J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Union, N. M., July 25 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany, 2d Lieut. S. S. Page, members, G. C.-M. Fort Stanton, N. M., Aug. 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Capt. H. H. Humphreys, member, G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Aug. 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Capt. H. H. Humphreys, member, G. C.-M. Fort Bayard, N. M., Aug. 1 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Lo Join.—The following named officers having been discharged from further attendance before the G. C.-M. in session at Santa Fe, will proceed to join their proper station at Fort Stanton, N. M., viz.: 1st Lieut. C. M. DeLany, 2d Lieut. S. S. Pague (S. O. 50, D. N. M.)

Capt. John B. Engle.—Before a G. C.-M. convened at Santa Fe, N. M., June 7, 1877, of which Col. E. Hatch, 9th Cav., is president, was arraigned, tried and found guilty: Capt. John B. Engle. Charge I.—

"Violation of the 38th Article of War." Charge II.—

"Violation of the 38th Article of War." Charge II.—

"Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved; but in consideration of the recommendation to clemency by the Judge Advocate General, the President, with the caution that any further serious dereliction of the officer will meet with no indulgence, has been pleased to commute the sentence "To suspension for one year from rank and command, and from pay, except fifty dollars per month." The Secretary of War directs that the mitigated sentence in the case of Capt. J. B. Engle shall take effect Aug. 1, 1877 (G. C.-M. O. 57, H. Q. A., July 12.)

Pigeon Match.—A correspondent from Fort Marcy, July 9, writes us: "A sporting association was recently organized in this far-away little

A. R. P.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs,
A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort
S: II. I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K, Fort Gibson, I. T.; F, Fort
Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service,-Lieut, Col. J. Van Yoast, Capt. W.

G. Wedemeyer, members, and 2d Lieut. C. R. Tyler, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wallace, Kas., July 18 (S. O.

J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wallace, Ras., 128, D. M.)

1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison, 2d Lieuts. T. C. Woodbury, W. C. McFarland, members, and Capt. W. H. Clapp, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Reno, Ind. T., July 25 (S. O. 128, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.— Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; E. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abererombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fr Sisseton, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Head-quarters and B. C. D. G. H. Columbia, S. C.; E. Morganton, N. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. I. Atlanta, Ga.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Head-quarters and E. H. K. Ft Lyon, C. T.; F. G., Ft Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, L. T.

Supply, E. I.

20th Infantry, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.: A. Fort Seward, D. T.; D. F., Fort Pembins, D. T.; K., Fort Totten, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; H., Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Fort Sully, D. T. Detached Service.—2d Lieuts, J. G. Gates, F. D. Sharp, members, G. C.-M. Lower Brule Agency, D. T., July 27 (S. O. 93, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY, *Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D, E, I, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; B, H, Ft Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Ft Townsend, W. T.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; C, Fort Lapwal, I. T.; A, Fort Boise, I. T. *In the field against the Noz Perce Indians.

Change of Station.—By telegraphic instructions of June 18, confirmed by S. O. 86, D. C., Cos. B, I, H and E were ordered to Lewiston, and K to Fort Boise, subject to orders en route turning it towards Fort

subject to orders en route turning it towards Fort Lapwai.

Indian Service.—2d Lieut. J. W. Duncan, temporarily assigned to duty with Co. G at Fort Lapwai, I. T., is relieved from duty with that company and ordered to report for temporary duty with Co. D, and will report to Capt. R. Pollock. 1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher is relieved from duty with Co. D, and will take command of detachment of cavalry and report to Capt. R. Pollock for duty. Capt. R. Pollock will, with his command, consisting of Cos. D (his own) and I (Spurgin's), and detachment of cavalry under command of Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, report at the earliest possible moment to Capt. D. Perry, 1st Cav., at or near Mt. Idaho, Idaho T., for service against hostile Indians. He will take charge of and escort pack trains and supplies for Capt. Perry's command (S. F. O. 9, D. C.)

dians. He will take charge of and supplies for Capt. Perry's command (S. F. O. 9, D. C.)

Cspt. W. F. Spurgin is temporarily detached from his company. He will proceed to Lewiston and take command of the town and environs as a field and subdepot. The non-resident non-combatants, and such other women and children as may wish to join them, will be escorted by the cavalry detachment to Lewiston, where the commandant will secure for them such shelter and comforts as may be necessary. The town authorities having expressed a thorough willingness to give aid will co-operate with and assist the commandant. All military organizations, of any kind, will be subject to the orders of the commandant. The commandant will take particular pains to arrest disaffected Indians and favor the friendly; to prevent the circulation and forwarding of demoralizing reports; to hinder drunkenness and disorder, and do such other acts as may be necessary to facilitate a clear-headed and vigorous prosecution of the campaign now in hand (S. F. O. 10, D. C.)

2210 INFANTEY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Head-

22:1D INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Head-quarters and A. D. H. Ft Wayne, Mich.; B. G. Ft Porter, N. Y.: F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich. I, Fort Gratiot. Mich.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., bursing accounts of the Post Q. M. and Post C. S., and of the Ord. Storekeeper at Fort Monroe Arsenal (S. O. 152, M. D. A.)

28RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. P. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; B Fort Dodge, Kas.

and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; B Fort Dodge, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. E. B. Bolton, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 127, D. M.)

One month, on Surg. certificate, Major A. J. Dallas, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 127, D. M.)

Twenty days, 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 128, D. M.)

Drill.—The 23d Inf. having been concentrated at this point for the purpose of drill and instruction of officers and enlisted men, it is expected that every effort will be made to advance these very desirable objects. Relying upon the zeal and energy of the officers of the regiment, the Dept. Comdr. will not prescribe in detail the course of instruction, or the time to be devoted to each branch, but calls attention to the following as matters in which it is expected that instruction will be given and decided improvement be made: The performance of guard duty by officers and enlisted men; drill of company and battalion; target practice; instruction of officers and enlisted men in military signalling; study of tactics by officers and non-commissioned officers; school for enlisted men, where the elementary branches of studies will be taught: study by officers of military law and practice non-commissioned officers; school for enlisted men, where the elementary branches of studies will be taught; study by officers of military law and practice of courts-martial; instruction of officers in military administration; the keeping of company records, and the manner of doing Dusiness and keeping accounts in the quartermaster's and subsistence departments. The 23d has now an opportunity afforded to no other regiment in the service, and it is confidently expected that by soldierly bearing, exact performance of duty, and intelligent improvement, the officers and enlisted men will show that they are disposed to improve the advantages offered them. Col. J. C. Davis, 23d Inf., commanding the regiment and the post of Fort Leavenworth, is charged with the duty of making the details and arrangements necessary to carry out the spirit of this order (G. O. 9, D. M.)

34TH INPANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Pottor. — Head-quarters and A, B, F, Fort Clark, Tex.; R, H, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Ringgold Barracka, Tex.; D, Fort Con-cho, Tex.

cho, Tex.

25TH INPANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Head-quarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis. Tex.; C, D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex. Change of Station.—Major Z. R. Bliss is relieved from duty as member of Board, for examining horses, being delivered by R. W. Peay, of San Antonio, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty at that post (S. O. 126, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, 1st Lieut. H. B. Quimby (S. O., July 11, W. D.)

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, July 17: 2d Lieut. H. J. Goldman, 5th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. E. Upton, 4th Art.; Major C. L. Best, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. J. Chester, 3d Art.

Indian Scouts.—The C. O. of the posts at which they are serving will reduce, by discharges, Cos. A and B. Indian scouts, to twenty men each, which, until further orders, will be the maximum strength of these er orders, will be the manners (S. O. 70, D. A.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEZ PERCÉ CAMPAIGN.

THE following official despatches, giving account of operations against the Nez Percé Indians, have been received during the week:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 12, 1877.

To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The following, dated Lewiston, July 11, has just been forwarded from Portland to-day:

Deen forwarded from Portland to-day:

In the absence of Gen. Howard, who is beyond my reac
think Gen. McDowell should be informed that I have relia
information that Joseph's band has lately received considers
accessions, and it is feared many other reservation Indians
join him, I would suggest that 200 Washington Territory
Oregon troops be called for immediately to prevent this and
damage that may follow during the absence of troops until ti
can be replaced by regular troops.

can be replaced by regular troops.

Col. Sully, who sends this despatch, is an old officer of much service in Indian warfare and in the Department of the Columbia, and I do not feel at liberty to disregard his appeal. In some way unaccountable to me the 2d Infantry, ordered here a week ago, has not yet started. I send to-morrow every man I have been able to scrape together this side of Arizona, and altogether the four skeleton companies do not amount to a hundred men. Under these circular transparence of the service of the se do not amount to a hundred men. Under these cir-cumstances I approve the suggestion to call out for a limited time 200 volunteers from Washington Ter-ritory or Oregon. McDowell, Major-Gen.

On receipt of Gen. McDowell's despatch of July 12, Gen. Vincent, A. A.-G., proceeded to the White House and laid it before the Cabinet, then in session. After a brief consultation it was ordered that a call for 200 volunteers should be made as recommended by Gen.
McDowell, and that he should be authorized to increase the number to 500 if necessary.

GENERAL M'DOWELL'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 14, 1877.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington:

I hasten to send, for the information of the Secre tary and the President, the following important telegram from my aide-de-camp, whom I had sent to

FIELD, NEAR MOUTH OF COTTONWOOD CREEK, July 12—7 P. M., § VIA WALLA, WALLA, July 14, 1877.

Gen. McDowell, San Francisco:
Have been with Gen. Howard in the battle of to-day, which he reports in detail. I consider this a most important success Joseph is in full flight westward. Nothing can surpass the vigo of Gen. Howard's movement and action.

KERLER, Alde-do-Camp.

My aid is an officer of experience in actual service, and his judgment is entitled to consideration. I am, therefore, infinitely relieved and rejoiced to hear his report of Howard's success, which comes most opportunely, as the reservation Indians had been supposed to be wavering, if not disposed to join the hostilities, because of Joseph's first success. I think his defeat will tend to cause them to remain peaceable, and may make it unnecessary to act under the President's authority to call out volunteers for temporary service.

porary service.

I will at least defer action till I get Howard's report.

McDowrll, Major-General.

REDOWELL, Major-General.

HDQRS. DEFT. COLUMBIA, CAMP WILLIAMS, LEFT BANK OF SOUTH FORK OF CLEAR WATER, NRAE COTTONWOOD, L. T., July 12, 11A WALLA WALLA, July 14, 1877.

By making a forced march I struck the enemy at 1 P. M. yesterday, about three hundred strong, in a deep canyon near the mouth of the Cottonwood, near the south fork of Clear Water, and opened fire at once with a howitzer, succeeding in starting the Indians from their position. Passing around the transverse of the canyon for a mile and a half I began battle in good earnest, and dismounting we formed in ravines and behind rocks. Barricades were prepared. For seven hours every charge we made gained on them.

Still, at night our position were not

Still, at night our position was not a very good one, as the enemy lay contiguous to my communications and I was short of rations. This morning, by a determined effort, we regained our spring of water from some sharpshooters.

This afternoon I gave our lines to the care of Cap-tain Perry, commanding the cavalry, and Captain Miles, commanding the battalion of irrantry. I drew out Captain Miller's battalien of articry, acting as

infantry. Just as we were ready to recommence offensive work Captain Jackson and the pack train onensive work Captain Jackson and the pack train appeared in sight beyond the Indians' position. Captain Miller pushed out in skirmish order, met the train and escorted it successfully. They had hardly formed a junction with us when the artillery battalion, already beyond the enemy's flank, made a rapid movement taking Gatling guns and a howitzer along with them. with them

with them.

The Indians made a desperate effort to flank Captain Miller, but failed, and then gave way. Everything was then pushed in pursuit. We shelled them rapidly from the high bluffs as they escaped from the left bank of the river, and followed them escaping in every direction as far as the river, and are now across and going into camp (half-past seven P. M.)

The loss of the Indians appears to be thirteen killed and quite a large number wounded.

We have Captain Bancroft, Lieutenant Williams, wounded, and eleven enlisted men killed and twenty-four wounded.

four wounded.

e Indians abandoned their camps in great he

leaving much plunder.

They fought as well as any troops I ever saw, and so did our men, not one failing to do his duty. I now believe I am in fine condition, just as soon as Green appears from Boise City, to make thorough work with these Indians. They are making for the Snake country, and I for a concentration at Mount Idaho. Troops have payer done harder or more

Idaho. Troops have never done harder or more rapid campaigning or better fighting than these.

A despatch received at the War Department, July 13, announced that nine companies of the 2d Infantry had left Atlanta, Ga., for St. Louis, en route to

Idaho.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says that the 2d
Infantry, 440 strong, Gen. Frank Wheaton, had arrived from Atlants, Ga., and left for San Francisco.

The newspaper intelligence of the week from the scene of hostilities is given below in brief. A telegram from Mount Idaho, June 29, via Walla Walla, W. T., from Mount Idaho, June 29, via Walla Walla, W. T., says that there were 150 men in town, 12 wounded. The town well fortified, but arms scarce. General Howard had then 500 men, including soldiers and settlers, at Barker's ranch, on White Bird Creek, 24 miles from Mount Idaho. Chief Joseph was on the south side of Salmon River, opposite the mouth of White Bird, with an estimated force of 350 mixed hostiles. The Indians shook blankets at General Howard's troops across the river and exchanged a few shots. Gen. Howard has mounted guns at the river and has had a pontoon made. A Portland (Oregon) press despatch says a telegram dated Cottonwood, July 8, announces that all of Joseph's band had crossed the Clear Water, supposed to be heading for the Bitter Root country.

had crossed the Clear Water, supposed to be heading for the Bitter Root country.

A despatch via Walla Walla, July 12, reported Gen. Howard at Camas Prairie, and said that Howard on his return from Billy's crossing of the Salmon River, has used great despatch in his movements and marches. The wounded are doing well. The Jackson company left Lapwai on the 10th for the front, guarding a supply train. Despatches arrived at Lewiston on Sunday evening indicating much alarm at Lapwai and cautrain. Despatches arrived at Lewiston on Sunday evening indicating much alarm at Lapwai and cau-tioning Lewiston against an attack that night. A strong guard was put out, guns placed in the hands of citizens and even commercial travellers pressed

A Portland despatch same date says that Captain A Portland despatch same date says that Captain Cushing's company, now stationed at Presidio; Capt. Field's company, from Alcatraz; Capt. Viven's company, of the 12th Infantry, and Capt. Wells' company, of the 8th Infantry, until lately stationed at Fort Yuma, left on a steamer for Portland. The four companies combined number scarcely one hundred

companies combined number scarcely one hundred men, but had with them thirty recruits.

A despatch dated Boise City, Idaho, July 14, says: This evening Cos. C, N, and F, of the 1st Cavalry, and Capt. Robbins' company of twenty-five scouts will unite with Co. G and Capt. Bendire's company at Indian Valley and proceed to-morrow, under Col. G. B. Sanford, to reinforce Gen. Howard, via Wire Bridge, on the Salmon River. Cos. B and G, of the 12th, and Co. A, of the 1st Infantry, moved from this carrison to-day to follow as fast as possible after Col. garrison to-day to follow as fast as possible after Col. Sanford's column. Co. G, of the 1st Cavalry, arrived here to day at 1 P. M. Battery B is still behind. This is the entire command under Col. Green, and num-

bers about 315 men.

A despatch from Boise City, says that Battery B, 4th Artillery, had arrived and been mounted, and is com-manded by Capt. Hasbrouck. Since his arrival here Col. Green has been unremitting in making the necessary preparations and hastening the troops forward. Had orders been issued in time this force would have been in the neighborhood of Salmon River when Jo seph and his band crossed to the south side, When on seph and his band crossed to the south side. When on this side of Salmon River Joseph feared the advance of Col. Green's column, which he knew was advancing from the south, and this, in all probability, saved Weiser and Payette Valleys from being raided. From present appearances the Indians in Southern Idaho are now quiet, and adverse to going upon the warnath.

Idaho are now quiet, and adverse to going upon the warpath.

A later Boise City despatch, says that Battery B consists of 60 enlisted men. The horses are of the largest size, and unfit for mountain travel and rough campaigning. It is the opinion of officers here, as well as others, that the horses will give out and the men be left on foot, after a few days' travel in the

mountains. Lieut. Wilson, with 20 Indian scouts from Fort Hall, arrived here a few minutes before Capt. Hasbrouck. These are the last troops which will come this way without a change of orders. Fort Boise will be left without a garrison, and the whole of Southern Idaho without troops.

A telegram from Winnepeg, Manitoba, July 16, says that traders from the west report now 200 lodges of Sioux in the vicinity of Wood Mountains. Sitting Bull's band recently arrived there.

A telegram from San Francisco, July 16, says that Gen. Howard reports that on the 13th inst. the troops

Gen. Howard reports that on the 13th inst. the troops pursued the Indians, who made for Kamia, keeping up the fire on their pursuers, two of whom were wounded. William Burling died yesterday.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.

NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.

Equipment and Receipting—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.

ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.

MEDICINE AND SUBGENT—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Watmough.

STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby

FIAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIATIO STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

NORTH ATLANTIO—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.
FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBERRYATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M.
Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker,
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson,
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson,
Commodore J. Wels,
Commodor

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Тик Omaha, flagship South Pacific Station, arrived Callao, Peru, June 14, having left Panama May 5.

THE Monongahela was detained at Halifax on account of bad weather, and expected to sail for New York July 11. She arrived at New York on the 18th.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS H. PATTERSON is to have command of the Asiatic Station, vice Rear-Admiral Reynolds, who is on his return to the United States

COMMODORE EDWARD T. NICHOLS, it is understood, will be ordered to command the South Atlantic Station, vice Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell, returning home in the Richmond.

THE Adams, Commander Frederick Rodgers commanding, arrived at Rio de Janeiro June 2. The Richmond expected to sail for the United States upon her arrival, and may be expected to arrive home about the middle of August.

about the middle of August.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE, the Polar explorer, writes from Washington under date of July 14, that his expedition will get off about the 25th. The money, he says, has been secured, and the vessel bought and nearly fitted up in readiness for departure.

THE Panama Star and Herald says: "Is it not time we heard something about the results of the Darien Surveying Expedition of 1877? Lieut. Wyse and his party left for France on the 21st of April. Two months ought to be enough time to give us whatever there is to be known on the subject."

Assignant Surageon Way G. G. Wilson H. S.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. G. G. Wilson, U. S. Navy, who was imprisoned at Norfolk, Va., July 5, for having on the previous evening accidentally shot and killed a negress named Brown, in the course of an altercation with a negro of the same name, was bailed in \$3,000 to appear at the October term of court, and thus released from jail.

A MATCH came off at Aspinwall on the afternoon of June 21, between the officers of the Huron and the same number of residents of that town, each shooting at ten glass balls, Bogardus style. The Huron party shot at 40, 11 hit, 29 missed; the Aspinwall party shot at 40, 22 hit, 18 missed.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ROBERT T. MACCOUN has been designated by the Department to represent the Medical Corps of the Navy at the International Medical Congress, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in September next, and will sail in the steamer which leaves New York on August 15 next. On the completion of this duty he will return to Washington city and resume his regular duties. MEDICAL DIRECTOR ROBERT T. MACCOUN has been

The Norfolk Landmark says: "We are very much gratified to learn that Captain Henry J. Bishop, for some time in command of the Marine Corps of the Hartford, has been transferred to the flagship Powhatan. Captain Bishop has, by his affable and polished manners, rendered himself very popular with our best citizens, and they will be delighted to learn that his transfer insures a continued stay in our midst. The gallant captain will please accept our sincere congratulations."

A NAVAL officer writes us that the Nevada Bank of San Francisco is cashing naval officers' pay certificates, free of interest. He says: "The bank advances ninety per cent. of the value, in gold, free of interest, taking the officer's note, and the certificate as collateral security. The notes are drawn on demand; but the bank has no intention of calling in the money, until Congress makes an appropriation to meet the certificates with. This liberality may be due to the fact that Mr. McLane was once a naval officer, and therefore can sympathize with them in their distressed condition. I know of more than a dozen who have had their certificates cashed in the dozen who have had their certificates cashed in the above manner, myself included; and I think that all the officers on this coast will apply for the accom-modation as soon as they know they can get it."

THE Secretary of the Navy has informed Captain Howgate, the originator of the plan to establish a colony for Arctic exploration in the far North, that he cannot grant his application to have Captain Tyson, now in the service of the Navy Department, in a civil capacity, detailed for the expedition, he hav-ing been with Captain Hall on the steamer *Polaris*. The Secretary regrets that he cannot comply with the request, as he does not consider himself authorized to detail a civil officer for such service, and for the same reason he regrets that he cannot comply with the request for the loan of instruments belonging to the Navy for use in the expedition.

A SETTLEMENT was reached, July 12, in a case arising out of the will of Commodore William Bainbridge. ing out of the will of Commodore William Bainbridge. The facts of the case are as follows: Commodore William Bainbridge died in 1833, leaving four daughters (two of whom married the Jaudon brothers) and an ample inheritance to all, distributed into trusts for their benefit and that of their respective children. The wife of Dr. Jaudon recently deceased without issue, leaving a will by which she disposed of her interest under the Commodore's will, as well as other property. Her surviving sisters and their children contended that she could not make a testamentary disposition of her interest in the estate left by the Commodore, but that reverted to them under his will. A basis of settlement was finally reached whereby further legal contest is avoided and all the heirs are satisfied.

Dr. Edw. M. Stein, a suregon in the Navy on the retired list, with the relative rank of lieut.-commander, died in New York last week under circumstances indicating suicide. He was a native of Germany, 38 years of age. He was on board the Tecumseh when she was sunk in Mobile Bay by a torpedo in 1864. He crawled out of the turret as the vessel was sinking beneath the water, and was pulled into a boat by a sailor and rescued. His health was ruined by the exposure and he was soon after placed. into a boat by a sailor and rescued. His health was ruined by the exposure, and he was soon after placed on the retired list. About two years ago Stein lost the sight of his right eye from choroditis, and Dr. Kuapp, who attended him, told him he was likely to lose the sight of the other eye. This rendered him very despondent, and he frequently threatened to commit spicide, which he twice attended unsure to commit suicide, which he twice attempted unsuc-

THE Norfolk Landmark reports that the Plymouth, which brought the Mahopoe in tow to Norfolk, made fast to her on the afternoon of the 5th, and a few hours later had four turns of the hawser around her propeller, and was compelled to anchor and hoist the propeller in order to get it clear, which was accom-plished by cutting. By midnight the damage was repaired, and the next morning the two proceeded to repaired, and the next morning the two proceeded to sea, where a light gale from the northeast was encountered, and caused further delay. Since Sunday she has had good weather, and, by using three boilers and sails, towed the monitor at the rate of seven knots per hour. All are well on both vessels, and the Plymouth reports that there was no sickness at Key West or Vera Cruz. The New Hampshire (storeship) and the Pawnee (coal hulk) remain at Port Royal, and are reported as looking very lonely. The Plymouth is in need of considerable repairs. Her officers have had a rare experience, and speak with great enthusiasm of the hundred days they spent in the Mississippi river. Mississippi river.

Mississippi river.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, says: In the suit of Bouldin to obtain possession of Mare Island, the taking of testimony commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, Júly 18, at Benicia. Both Bouldin and the government derive their titles through Victor Castro in 1846. He appears to have sold the land twice, once to Bryant, in 1847, who deeded it to Cooper the same year, and Cooper to Bouldin in 1849. Proof of sale to Bryant is defective, but Bouldin expects to prove it by Orah's testimony. The other sale by Castro was to J. B. Frisbie and Byer Simons, in 1849, who sold to William Aspinwall and others who sold to the government. All these deeds are on record except that of Governor these deeds are on record except that of Governor Alvorado to Castro. The latter, although he admits making the deed to Bryant, and his deed to Frisbie is on record, claims the island still to be his propis on record, claims the island still to be his property, and says he will soon commence proceedings to gain possession. Bouldin, who is a citizen of Missouri, explains his failure to bring suit before by a statement that his father went back East in 1850 and did not know for many years after that the island had been occupied for a Navy-yard. Then came the war, and after it there were certain political disabilities which lingered to the present and prevented them from taking any action in the matter.

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APROPOS of the recent accident to the Sectional

Dry Dock at Mare Island, the Vallejo Chronicle says: The dock has been in use for over twenty-five years, and it has been a notorious fact that for the past four or five years the sections have been in great need of repairs, and consequently there was danger of accident whenever they were used. For the past three years no work at all has been done on them, notwithstanding the fact that the yard authorities have repeatedly asked the Department for money for that purpose. It will take two or three months time now to repair the dock or put it in any kind of condition for use. The Navy Department at Washington has been notified of the accident and nothing towards repairing the sections will be done until instructions have been received. We are informed that no blame is attached to any one. It is quite likely now that Congress will see the necessity of hastening the completion of the stone dry dock at the Navy-yard, and will make ample appropriations for that purpose. The sections will undoubtedly be repaired immediately. The present accident called to memory the one that happened twelve or fourteen years ago. The British man-of-war Termagant was then being taken out of the water. All of her batteries, munition and supplies remained on board and she weighed very heavily. When the sections had raised her to within two feet of the necessary distance, there was a general giving away, and then a crash came. There was but time enough to cry to the workmen, "Save yourselves," and down the vessel went with a heavy careen to the western side. Fortunately the notice was enough, and no one was hurt; but eight of the men who were on the eastern side of the sections had to jump into the water for preservation. The Termagant was not hurt, although she was laid over by the Dry Dock at Mare Island, the Vallejo Chronicle says who were on the eastern side of the sections had to jump into the water for preservation. The Termagant was not hurt, although she was laid over by the fall nearly on her beam ends. It took three months then to repair the sections. With reference to the late accident we may here say that owing to the well known debilitated condition of the sections, some accident has been repeatedly predicted by officers in their official reports when relating to the docks. The Limier only required a little patching to her copper and a few other trifling repairs, and she will now go to San Francisco to have them done there.

Circular No. 4.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1877.

The Department directs that from and after the first of July, 1877, the percentage paid by officers on mess and state-room furniture shall cease. No percentage paid by officers previous to that date will be refunded. New regulations prescribing the responsibility of officers in using these articles will be issued by the Bureau of "Equipment and Recruiting."

R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 6. NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 5, 1877.

Washington, July 5, 1877. {
The Regulations of the Navy regarding open purchases are hereby modified as follows: When a public exigency requires the immediate use of articles not on hand or procurable under existing contract, the Commandant of the Yard will make requisition on the Purchasing Officer for the same and transmit it to the proper Bureau for approval, with a statement of the circumstances and nature of the exigency. The Bureau will then decide as to the necessity of open purchase, and, if it approve, will return the requisition so approved to the Purchasing Officer, who will procure the articles in the manner prescribed by law. The Department directs that when no public exigency exists, all articles, not otherwise exempted by law, shall be procured after public advertisement.

ement. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 7. NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1877.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1877. \(\)

Paragraph 23, page 130, of the Navy Regulations of 1876, is not in accordance with Section 178 of the Revised Statutes. It provides that communications, orders, etc., of a Bureau shall be signed "by the Acting Chief of such Bureau specially appointed by the President, etc., or by the Secretary of the Navy, etc." This would imply that in the absence o's Chief, an Acting Chief should be appointed by the President. Whereas, Section 178 provides that in such svent, the assistant or deputy, "or if there be none, then the Chief Clerk of such Bureau," shall perform the duties of Chief, "unless otherwise directed by the President," This paragraph, therefore, will be amended so as to read as follows: In case of the actual absence of a Chief of a Bureau, the communications, orders, bills, requisitions, and papers required to be signed by him, shall be signed by the Acting Chief of such Bureau, if one shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be appointed, then by the Chief Clerk of such Bureau, is one shall be appointed, then by the Chief Clerk of such Bureau, Secretary of the Navy.

Chester, Pa., and ordered to temporary duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

July 14.—Ensign H. S. Waring, from the store ship New Hampshire, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

July 16.—Lieutenant Edward Woodman, from the receiving ship Franklin, and granted two months' leave.

Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Clark has reported his return home, having been detached from the Froile, South Atlantic Station, on the 26th May last, and ordered to settle accounts.

Salimaker John Martin, from the Swatara, and placed on wait-ing orders.

Salimaker John Martin, from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders.
Acting Salimaker Herman Hansen, from the Navy-yard, Borton, and ordered to the Swatara.
JULY 17.—Lieutenant C. C. Cornwell, from the practice ship Constellation on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return and resume duties at the Naval Academy.
Lieutenant Duncan Kennedy, from the practice ship Mayflower on the reporting of his relief.
Midshipman Wm. B. Caperton, from the Powhatan at Hampton Roads, and placed on waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg, from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. J. Cooper, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and placed on waiting orders.
JULY 18.—Commander S. Dana Greene, from the command of the Monongahela on the reporting of his relief, on the 24th July, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Fredk. R. Smith for three months.

To Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Crowninshield, attached to
he Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from the 4th August.
To Chief Engineer John H. Moore, attached to the Navy-yard,
Vashington, D. C., for one month from July 25.
To Chief Engineer Geo. R. Johnson for ten days from July 14.
To Lieutenant John Garvin for two weeks from July 18.
To Passed Assistant Surgeon Hampton Aulick for one month
rom July 24.

To Carpenter Wen. D. Tow for thisty days from July 20.

enter Wm. D. Toy for thirty days from July 20.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Lieutenant Chas. A. Adams for three months.
The leave of absence of Assistant Engineer B. H. Warner has
een extended until October 1.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant E. S. Houston to the receiving ship

PROMOTED

Ensign Julius C. Freeman to be a Master in the Navy from July 11, 1877.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reporte the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 11, 1877: Leonard K. Ellis, boatswain, July 3, at Washington, D. C. Albert Murphy, seaman, June 30, U. S. C. S. S. Baton Ro New Orleans.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18 Michael Francis Slack, boiler maker, July 11, at Portsmouth, N. H.

A New Motive Power.—The daily papers report that a little steamboat has arrived at New York from Baltimore, which was propelled the entire distance between the two cities without wheel or screw. She is called the Alpha, and in outward appearance resembles the tug boats which ply in the harbor. Her length is 43 feet, beam 10½ feet, and depth about 8 feet. She is supplied with a 16-horse power tubular boiler, which drives a pump. From the pump to the stern and bow of the vessel are two lines of pipe which strike the water about three feet below the surface. The pump drives through each pipe a two and a-half inch stream, which enters the water through a seven-eighth inch nozzle. With 60 pounds of steam the pump makes 180 strokes a minute, each stroke driving a stream into the body of water. The invention is the result of many years of study, and it is asserted that it can be applied to ocean steamships with success. In moving through the water there is no ripple astern and but slight displacement perceptible except at the bow. By shutting off the discharge from the stern pipes and forcing the water through the bow pipes the boat is backed, and by using one bow and one stern pipe she can be turned in her own length. The propelling power can also be used to steer the boat, the nozzle being used alternately as levers on the principle of the oar. The boat consumes but a quarter of a ton of coal per day.

Salevers on the principle of the corn. The boat contractor with Section 175 of the Revited Statutes. It projects that communications, orders, etc., of a Bereat shall be signed "by the Acting Chief of such Bureaus specially appointed by the President, etc., or by the Secretary of the Navy, etc." This would imply that in the absence of a Chief, an Acting Chief provides that communications orders, the assistant ordeputy, "or if there be none, then the Chief Clerk of such Bureau, "shall perform the benone, then the Chief Clerk of such Bureau, "shall perform the benone, then the Chief Clerk of such Bureau, "shall perform the her communications, orders, bills, requisitions, and papers required to be signed by him, shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be specially appointed by the President; but if none such shall be precided by the President; but if none such shall be precided by the President; but if none such shall be precided appointed, then by the President in the precision of the shall make the Navy-yard, Mare island, Cal.

JULY 18.—Lieutenant Theodoric Porter, to duty at the Rayer and Amapoils, Mc.

Master Marcus G. Hyde, to the raceiving ship independence at the Navy-yard, Mare island, Cal.

JULY 18.—Lieutenant Theodoric Por

Pacific Mail & Panama TRANSIT S. S. LINES.

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NOTICE.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS HAVING UNSETTLED accounts with the late RICHARD SWANN, Commissary at the Naval Academy, Annapolls, are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay.

A. B. HAGNER, Executor of Richard Swann.

ANSAPOLIS, July 18, 1877.

I P ANY FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY DESIRED to transfer with one of Cavalry of over two years' date address Lt. X. Y. Z., this Office.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

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THE EASTERN WAR.

WHEN we had occasion, last week, to examine the present campaign of the Russians in Turkey and Armenia, we expressed the opinion that they had failed to accomplish anything in Asia beyond the capture of two small places, and that their position in Bulgaria was full of risk, so long as the Simnitza pontoon bridge remained the sole avenue of supply to their advanced troops. At that time the position of both parties in Bulgaria bore such a c'ose resemblance to those which had caused the defeat of the Russian columns in Armenia two weeks before, that it seemed inevitable that the Turks in Europe would take the opportunity to repeat the commonsense strategy of MOURTAR PASHA, probably with the same We also pointed out that the two parties in Bulgaria were placed in such a critical position, each being in a position to strike at the other's communications, that the army which struck the first blow must decide the campaign. Since that time such a blow has been struck, and by Russia, and the fate of the campaign has been virtually decided. During the past week the movements of the two armies have as follows:

The Russians continued to send troops into Bulgaria, partly by the Simnitza crossing, partly by the Dobrudscha, up to Sunday. These troops divided into columns and spread out, so as to threaten on one side the Rustchuk and Shumla railway, on the other Nicopolis and the troops on the upper Danube, while a third body, composed of Cossacks and dragoons, pushed for the passes of the Balkans, via Turnova.

On Monday Nicopolis was stormed, and the garrison of six thousand men, with forty heavy guns, was captured. On the same day, General GOURKO, with a cavalry corps of nearly 20,000 men, crossed the Balkans by an unguarded pass, seized the railway to A trianople at a small station called Jeni Sigra, put to flight three battalions of Turks at that place, and compelled the evacuation of the great Shipka pass of the Balkans by RAOUF PASHA, who was previously reported as being there, with some irregular cavalry under command of VALENTINE BAKER PASHA. HIS communications being thus threatened, while the Russian infantry columns were coming on his front from Turnova, RAOUF PASHA seems to have abandoned the Shipka pass to the Russians.

Nicopolis being taken, the Russians established a second bridge at that place and are now pouring in tacir supplies both at Simnitza and Nicopolis. The Czar has moved his headquarters to Turnova to join the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, and the Russians officially announce that they can spare 100,000 men for a march to Adrianople, while keeping all the Turkish forces on the Danube fully engaged.

The success of these movements has decided the fate of the campaign in favor of the Russians beyond a reasonable doubt, and shows conclusively the imbecility or the treachery of the Turkish leader. For two weeks ABDUL KERIM PASHA had it in his power to give the Russians a blow which must have ended their whole campaign for the year, and compelled them to withdraw their troops even from the Dobrudscha. Such a blow required little talent and resolution, and might have been safely delivered up to the She is a swift vessel, with iron frame and wooden

time of the capture of Nicopolis, for till then all the chances were in favor of the Turks. The fate of Nicopolis and the nature of the actions fought at other places, with the reports of the numbers engaged at each place, reveal the fatal defect of the Turkish strategy in Europe, just as the telegrams of a few weeks since, when properly read, showed the similar weakness of the Russian plans in Armenia. ABDUL KERIM seems to have divided his troops into fractions to garrison every fortress, according to his idea of its importance, and consequently Nicopolis had but 6,000 men to oppose two Russian divisions, while Jeni Sagra could only master three battalions to fight the whole Russian cavalry corps. As long as only the Cossacks attacked them, this handful held them at bay, but when a division of dragoons, the very flower of the Russian army, described by Mr. McGahan-himself an old heavy dragoon-as the largest men he had ever seen in an army and the best mounted, came up and went into action on foot, in the style familiar to American cavalry officers, the Turks were compelled to give way, and Gourko had no further difficulty in sweeping the road to Adrianople.

The further movements of this grand campaign promise to be much more interesting than they have been in the past; but, the critical point being passed, the collapse of the Turkish empire is now a mere question of weeks. Up to the moment that the Russians bridged the Danube at Simnitza, the repetition of the experience of former campaigns robbed the contest of much of its interest; but the present movements are unlike those of DIEBITSCH in 1829, in that they are henceforth strategically safe. When the celebrated Russian Maishal earned his soubriquet of Sabalkanski (trans-Bilkanian) he did it by a march which was only equalled in its audacity by its imprudence. He left behind him a strong Turkish army, opposed to a force of Russians numerically inferior and already much wasted by disease, and he reached Adrianople with only 15,000 available men. Nevertheless, such was the moral effect of this march, that he cowed Sultan MAHMOUD, despite his undoubted bravery and ability, into signing a humiliating peace, when the Marshal's communications were so much exposed to danger from the unorganized peasantry of the country that he was compelled to detach a large portion of his .force to protect them during the conferences preliminary to peace. DIEBITSCH in 1829 illustrated the military axiom that the boldest policy in war is the safest in the end. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS in 1877 has a far easier task before him. With an ample and splendidly equipped army, in excellent health, in numbers largely exceeding those of the Turks, he has the further advantage over DIEBITSCH that his communications as far as Simuitza are protected by the very river that previously covered the front of ABDUL KERIM PASHA, while those of his troops already across have only to cover a front of some sixty miles to render the progress of the Adrianople detachment as much of a military promenade as SHERMAN'S March to the Sea. The Grand Duke has the further and still greater advantage, that where SABALKANSKI had but a single corps to hazard on his desperate game, and played it as his last card, NI-CHOLAS has a formidable army able to hold its own up to the gates of Constantinople.

THE PERUVIAN SEA-FIGHT.

Ir is rather strange that American journals, which should be better informed, persist in ascribing to the recent action in the Pacific Ocean between the Peruvian turret vessel Huascar and the English ships Shah and Amethyst, results exactly opposite to those which the facts imply, from a simple lack of knowledge of those facts. The N. Y. Times, usually accurate in its information, lately allowed an editorial article to appear, in which the English ships are called "ironclads," and the impression is conveyed that the Hugscar encountered two antagonists as powerful as herself. A glance at the British Navy-list, or, it that were not accessible, at the report of our own Chief Engineer King, recently published, would have saved the Times from such a blunder. The late action in the Pacific demonstrates several things, but not that of the superiority of the Huascar to other ironclads. The English Shah is a sister ship to the Inconstant and was formerly named the Blonds

casing, no more an armored vessel than a CUNARD steamer, a displacement of 5,700 tons, and carries a battery of sixteen 6 1-2 ton and two 64-pounder guns on the main deck, with two 18-ton 10-inch pivots and six 64-pounders on the main deck. This is a very formidable armament, and proved sufficient to pierce the plates of the Huascar's sides, as the official Peruvian account given elsewhere will show.

The Amethyst is a composite corvette of the Opal class, measuring 1,864 tons, and carrying fourteen 7-inch guns. She was never intended to fight ironclads, but the Shah, when first designed, was so intended. It was said at the time of her construction, by Mr. Brassey, in the English Parliament, that the designers of these vessels (Shah and Inconstant) were betrayed into an exaggeration of size from over anxiety to combine in a single ship every quality with which an unarmored vessel can possibly be endowed. They were to possess unrivalled speed both under steam and sail, and to be armed with such batteries of armor-piercing guns that it was hoped engagements might be fought even against armored ships with some prospect of success. The attempt was ambitious and not altogether unsuccessful, but they are now found to be too expensive for mere protection of commerce, and their guns would be useless against armored ships of the present day."

Mr. Brassey's prophecy has proved untrue, for the guns of the Shah pierced the sides of the Huascar, and the English vessel succeeded in silencing her opponent's fire and compelled her during the whole battle to take refuge in shallow water. From all the accounts of the battle, after deducting the proper allowance for Spanish-American bluster and boasting, it is clear that had the Huascar been caught far out at sea, and had the English ships engaged her at close quarters, she must have been captured or sunk by the Shah alone. What the result would have been had the Huascar been manned by a crew capable of handling her properly, it is impossible to say. It will be noticed that the ironclad failed to strike the Shah so as to damage her, while the Englishman's fire swept the Huascar clean of everything that could be destroyed.

The real significance of the facts developed by the engagement in the Pacific is in the confirmation which they offer to the dictum of the late Admiral FARRAGUT on the proper behavior of wooden vessels in action against an ironclad. His conclusion was, that the wooden vessel should immediately seek the closest action possible, and get within 200 yards of her adversary, if she hoped to have a chance. side of that range an inferior gun has a chance of piercing the armor of the ironclad, and the cool gunner has a fair view of the principal vulnerable points of his antagonist, her open ports. A single shell bursting in the open port of an ironclad is so destructive in its effects, being confined within the casemate, that it can hardly fail to put the huge machine out of the battle. The Confederate rams Tennessee and Atlanta both succumbed to similar causes after a brief battle, and the lesson offered by their fate and that of the Huascar is identical—that the strength of an ironclad in close action is measured by that of its weakest points. A wooden ship in close action is liable to be pierced through and through by shells, but these same shells are not as likely to burst inside of the vessel as when they come from a long range, and as solid shot they possess far less power to damage than as bursting mines of destruction.

These facts appear plainly in the late action between the ironclad Huascar and the English wooden ships, along with a third fact which might also have been expected, that vessel in close action is very apt to fire wild while her ports are being peppered with the bullets of Gatling guns.

A LETTER published in the JOURNAL of last week. as well as a communication signed "Volunteer," which appears in one of the daily papers, calls our attention to the fact that at least two of our readers have misapprehended the spirit and intention of the article on the "West Point Graduates," which was recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by way of encouragement to the class of '77. In giving the young men who are just entering upon military life a word of cheer, it did not occur to us that any one would suppose that we had any intention of sounding the praises of the graduates of the

Army who are not graduates. Had we spoken of the officers not graduates, as we have often done on other occasions, we could have had something equally complimentary to say of those who represent the best elements of that class of appointees. But it was West Point day, and why should not a journal that undertakes to represent all departments of the military service be allowed to join in celebrating it without exciting the fears of "Volunteer," lest we intend to ignore the fact so distinctly recognized in our Service, that, excellent as is the school at West Point, there is another and even better school-the school of war-in which to train officers? An invidious comparison between two classes of officers would be wholly out of place in a journal representing a service chiefly composed of officers who are not graduates of the Academy. It would be simply absurd to say that the West Pointers have the monoply of ability, military education, and experience in an Army which numbers among its General Officers so accomplished a soldier as TERRY, and among its field officers such men as those whose names readily suggest themselves; not to speak of the many equally capable and experienced officers, who, in subordinate commands, challenge the respect of their associates, whether of the Military Academy or not. Yet it is equally absurd to belittle the influence of the Military Academy in the Army, when we remember that the Corps of Engineers is composed entirely of its graduates; that all of the General Officers and the officers of the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General's Departments, with one exception in each, are graduates, as well as forty-two of the forty-eight ordnance officers; and that of the field officers of cavalry, artillery and infantry considerably more than one-half are from the Academy; all of the field officers of our artillery, with the exception of two majors, being graduates. What was said in the article we refer to on the subject of jealousy between the two classes of Army officers, can have, and was intended to have, application (if indeed it can be applied to them), only to recent appointees from civil life, in their relations to the recent graduates of the Academy, to whom our article distinctly referred. That officers who have demonstrated their ability to command by service during and since the war, could be moved in the slightest degree by jealousy of others on account of the difference of school boy attainments, is something that we did not suppose any could infer from even the most unguarded expression in the Journal. We congratulate "Volunteer" upon reading so faithfully a journal which has for the past thirteen years occupied no inconsiderable share of its space in recording the achievements of the class of officers to which he belongs; and we can assure him that "all dispassionate officers" will agree with the conclusion to which he will himself come to in his cooler moments, that he has been over hasty in the interpretation he has put upon our article.

THE contrast between the position in time of trial of a State with a respectable force of militia at its command and that of one which has not such a force, has been illustrated during the late riots attending the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is but a short time since similar disturbances, threatened on the Erie Railroad, were quelled without the use of any violence, by the prompt action of the Adjutant-General of the State of New York, who ordered out three regiments of militia at once. As a natural consequence the rioters were overawed, and were prevented from those incipient threats and gatherings which invariably end in acts of brutality and incendiarism, when a mob is left to its own devices, with no fear of consequences

This week we are obliged to chronicle a riot in the State of West Virginia, attended by a very different result, though proceeding from exactly the same -a strike of railroad employees for better pay. During that strike only two companies have been available, owing to the penny-wise policy of the State legislature, which has left its militia to take care of itself, and these companies have proved unable to quell the rioters. One of them, the Berkeley Light Infantry Guards, has been roughly handled at Martinsburg, the strikers opening on them with revolvers and taking entire possession of the town in Military Academy at the expense of officers of the defiance of the company, Moreover, the officers of many confederated tribes, and had he lived in the

the road complain that the local militia is in sympathy with the rioters and will not fire on them, and the Governor has called on the General Government for troops to quell the riots, which are increasing in The humiliation implied in this proportions. fession, by an integral State of the Union, that it is unable to maintain peace within its own borders, might have been spared by the enactment of a proper militia law, and we trust that it will be a warning to all States that are still unprovided with militia, to reform their policy at once.

THE events of the past week, which concern the military aspect of the Mexican question, are duly recorded in another portion of our columns. The political aspect has been modified by the receipt of despatches from U. S. Minister Foster at the city of Mexico, announcing that he has formally called the attention of the Mexican government to the fact that their official order to the Mexican frontier commander, on the subject of the late instructions of the U. S. Government to General ORD, are discourteous to the United States and erroneous in point of fact, in those places wherein they assert that the United States has broken treaty stipulations with Mexico. He points out that the first invasion of frontier from either party was made by Mexico itself, and that Lieutenant Bullis's expedition was consistent with previous agreements between the two countries. Minister Foster reports that the DIAZ government at once conceded the point of his argument, and promised reparation for the late invasion of U.S. territory by Mexican troops. He also reports DIAZ as extremely anxious for recognition by the United States.

It is pretty clear that DIAZ will promise anything to secure the status of a government recognized by the United States: his observance of such promises is more problematical. Meantime the instructions to General ORD remain unmodified, and any day a fresh Mexican or Indian raid may bring on an armed collision.

In face of the cry in certain quarters for the immediate reduction of the Army to 10,000 men, the riots on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are apropos. At the present moment it is owned that there is urgent need for more troops than we can possible get together, to prevent a dangerous Indian rising in the Northwest, and to provide for probable trouble on the Mexican frontier; and just at this time comes serious riots on the line of one of the principal railroads in the United States, in such proportions as to defy the local police and militia, so that the authorities have been compelled to apply to Washington for troops. In face of the present financial stringency when all large corporations are striving to econemise, such strikes and riots are probable on many other lines during the summer. The Erie had one a week ago, and the New York Central and Lake Shore lines may follow at any time, with calls for troops. The truth of the matter seems to be that as long as the United States numbers forty millions of people, whose clashing interests are at any time liable to breed civil disturbances, a regular army or a substitute therefor is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of civil order. Until such a substitute is provided and has proved its efficiency, the man who clamors for the unconditional abolition of a military force must be willing to submit the whole fabric of wealth and civilization to the mercies of every mob that is stirred up on any pretext by factious dema-

YAKOUB BEG, Ameer of Kashgar, whose death is reported this week, recalls, in the events of his career, many of the features which marked the lives of DJENGHIS KHAN, TIMOUR BEK OF TAMERLANE, and NADIR SHAH, The advent of breech-loaders and rifled artillery curtailed his exploits, and few outside of Central Asia know much about him; but nevertheless his dominions at the time of his death covered the greater part of Chinese Tartary and trenched on those of the Russians in Turkestan, and there v every prospect that he would eventually, like his great predecessor, absorb the whole Persian and part of the Chinese Empire. Like them, too, he rose from the position of a simple warrior to the control of

days of matchlocks and bows, might have gone as far as either

THE retirement of Colonel Reynolds, 3d Cavalry, and Colonel Roberts, of the 4th Artillery, has set in motion a stream of promotion which has carried twelve officers forward to a higher grade. In the cavalry we have Devin, late of the 8th Cavalry; Sweitzer, Gordon, Gregg and Coale, of the 2d, each advanced a step, with a vacancy left to accommodate one more supernumerary officer. In the artillery there are French, late of the 2d Artillery; Allen still there, and McMillan, Tiernon, and Sellmer, of the 3d, promoted, with still a vacancy to spare for a supernumerary.

Colonel Devin, now of the 3d Cavalry, is a signal instance of the power of hard work and determination to succeed. At the beginning of the Civil war he was only the captain of a troop of militia cavalry in New York city. Moreover, he was then a grey headed man and had no political influence to push him. By simple merit and hard work he rose to the command of a division in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and at the close of the war received his well earned commission as lieutenant-colonel of the new 8th Cavalry, through the recommendation of General Sheridan. The good wishes of all who know him will attend him in his new position.

Colonel French is an officer who has seen forty-four rears service in the Regular Army, entering the Military Academy in 1833. This service includes experience in three wars-the Florida war, the Mexican war, and the Civil war-in which last he rose by successive steps to the command of an Army corps, doing gallant service on many a hard fought field. Every year of his progress has been marked by hard and meritorious work, and no better earned commission now graces the United States Army.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal;

SIR: Please announce through your columns that no bills will be presented to officers of the Army and Navy stopping at this hotel until an appropriation has been made by the next Congress.

C. L. WETHERRE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, July 5, 1877.

GUN CARRIAGES OF THE TRENTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal;

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: In your issue of July 7, in speaking of ordnance for the U. S. Navy, it is stated that the Trenton has gun carriages on board designed at the Washington Navy-yard.

Two pivot and four broadside carriages for guns were the invention of Capt. John Ericsson, and the drawings made by and the workmanship superintended by his draughtsman, and the entire work of manufacturing them was done at this place. These carriages were for 8-in. converted rifled guns, and there is a possibility that the Ordnance Bureau made some little modification of the original design. There is now being constructed here a wrought iron gun carriage for the 12-in. Army gun.

E. W. Clarkson,

Office of Delamater Iron Works, New York,
July 18, 1877.

CADET AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the arrival of the Mayflower we were no Sir: On the arrival of the Maylloner we were nearly demoralized when struck aback with the proof of the fact that the vacancies in the grade of assistant engineer would be filled up by the appointment of young men from civil life, who would have been glad to ship as machinists or engineers' yeomen, long before we can hope to graduate. Is it fair for the Navy Department to give out commissions to persons as assistant engineers, who are unable to present a record equal to a producted order to give the head trace to engineer who her had trace to come the state of the state to give out commissions to persons as account a gineers, who are unable to present a record equal to a graduated cadet engineer who has had two years sea service, equal to six years in all? This is what is going on! Will you please give your views of this plan of recruiting the Engineer Corps? At present the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting has suspended shipping machinists, etc., because there is no appointment for them, etc. No vessels are fitting out, and besides there are more engineers now than the Government can pay. It is much like the cow that gave a pail of milk and kicked it over precisely when it was wanted. If this thing goes on a re-examination of the whole Corps of Engineers will soon be clamorously called for by the Secretary of the Navy. Civil service could be here utilized to weed out the ignorant interlopers.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1877.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1877.

GENERAL BADEAU, Captain and Byt. Brig. Gen. on the retired list of the Army, and consul to Loudon, and formerly an officer on the Staff of Gen. Grant, is criticised for appearing in communications in reference to the movements of Gen. Grant, whom he accompanies as a sort of volunteer secretary, as "brevet brigadier general, in attendance"—that being the form and style that an equerry of the Prince of Wales, or an "aide-de-camp in waiting," would

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

A DESPATCH, July 13, from Brownsville, Texas, says: "Gen. Canales and Gen. Devin have had a conference. They had no difficulty in coming to an agreement in relation to suppressing raids. They were of the opinion that they could render the passage of troops from one side to the other unnecessary by discharging their respective duties. Gen. Canales thinks the publication of an order of such importance as that of the Secretary of War to Gen. Ord, without notice to Mexico, was disrespectful to the Diaz government; but he waives that, and will co-operate with our authorities in any manner necessary to insure peace and secure the preservation of order on both banks of the Bravo. It is the general opinion that Gen. Escobedo will set on foot an expedition to invade Mexico. It is not known what assurances he may have received from Coanuila and Nueva Leon. As far as ascertained, the people of Tamaulipas are opposed to Lerdo."

A Washington letter, July 12, says that Señor Matacalled at the Department of State to inquire of Secretary Evarts whether an answer to his note accompanying a copy of his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary mignt soon be expected, as he wished to send such reply to the Mexican government. The Secretary received Mr. Mata in a friendly spirit and informed him that he was not yet prepared to furnish a reply to the note, but that there should be no unnecessary delay in doing so. Mr. Mata, in the course of conversation with friends, said that as Mr. Mariscal, his predecessor as Minister, had protested against the executive order of the United States Government authorizing our troops to pursue marauders on Texas soil into Mexico with a view to their punish.

marscai, his predecessor as Minister, had protested against the executive order of the United States Government authorizing our troops to pursue marauders on Texas soil into Mexico with a view to their punishment, he did not as yet know whether his government would direct him to enter an additional protest against the invasion of Mexican soil actually made since that time in accordance with the order. The protest would stand against all such violations of international law. During the time between Mr. Mariscal's protest and the recent invasion Mr. Mata has been here awaiting recognition as the Minister of that country, with full power to enter into an arrangement or convention for the better protection of the Rio Grande border, and therefore he says it is a matter of regret that an opportunity has not been afforded him for that purpose. He says that since the French intervention in the affairs of Mexico neither France nor England has been in diplomatic relations with that country. No difficulty seems to have arisen from this fact, as the subjects of those Powers find ample protection in the laws, and pursue their business without any interruption whatever. The Powers find ample protection in the laws, and pursue their business without any interruption whatever. The absence of such diplomatic relations was of but small consequence to Mexico, as she is entirely removed from the effect of European politics. The case was different with regard to the United States, which in connection with Mexico had a common border to protect in a way agreeable to both countries and to prevent if possible all acts that might lead to a conflict of arms. The delicacy of the question and the necessity for an understanding and combined effort to prevent disturbances and to preserve the peace must therefore be appreciated by the governments of both countries. It is clear from this report that Señor Mata understands the arts of diplomacy as taught by Talleyrand and uses them in Washington society, but it is equally clear so far that he has not succeeded in compromising the Secretary of State into a formal recognition of the

the Secretary of State into a formal recognition of th Diaz government.

EXPEDITION ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

The following is the full text of Lieut. Bullis's report of his late expedition:

FORT CLARE, TEX., July 9.

Lieut. Helenus Dodt, 24th Infantry, Acting Assistantant-General, District of Nucces:

To 1st Lieut. Helenus Dodt, 24th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Nucces:

Sir: For the information of the district commander I would respectfully say that about sunrise on June 30 my command took an Indian trail that we had found about dark the day before. This trail was found about seventy miles above the mouth of the Pecos River. We were returning at the time from an expedition in the mountains up the Rio Grande, by way of Fort Davis and San Francisco River. We followed the trail June 30 about fifteen miles, nearly west to the Rio Grande, arrived at the crossing made by the Indians about 10 a. M., found the river very high; the Indians had crossed during the night. We went to work and built a raft of logs tied with larists, and about dark we were all camped on the trail on the Mexican shore, had two horses drowned in crossing. About sunrise July 1, we continued on the trail, nearly due west, and, about 2 P. M., found a water hole in the rocks of a large arroyo. At this place we went into camp, and remained about two hours—distance from the crossing, twenty miles.

remained about two nours—distance from the crossing, twenty miles.

I found twenty of my horses so completely used up as to be unable to travel. About 4 P. M. continued on the trail, nearly due west, with twenty-four scouts, seven of which were mounted on pack-mules. Left

the trail, nearly due west, with twenty-four scouts, seven of which were mounted on pack-mules. Left thirteen scouts camped on a hill near the water hole, hid from view, with the broken down stock. At dark we went into camp on the trail, about six miles distance from the water hole. Next morning, July 2, we were on the move before light, and at daylight took the trail, continued west for about two miles, and discovered the herd of horses grazing on the side of a hill in Sierra-Pachona, about a mile distant.

From this place we worked under cover of hills, pushed up to within 500 or 600 yards of them, when we were discovered by the Indians through the braying of one of our Spanish mules. We lost no time in closing on them, and within one half mile from their camp caused them all to jump from their horses and take to the rocks and brush in a rough sierra, excepting one or two Indians who escaped with two horses. We chased them for about an hour over rocks and through brush, and within the time wounded three, one of whom must have received a mortal wound, as he

was easily trailed by the blood on the rocks for about was easily trailed by the blood on the rocks for about three hundred yards. Three Indians were pressed so close as to cause them to throw away their blankets, shirts, breech-clouts, and one shield-cartridge belt. We captured twenty-two horses, all American brands, all worn from night driving over rocks, etc. Recrossed the Rio Grande July 4, during the afternoon, on a raft built as before. We could have gained nothing by following the Indian or Indians who escaped with the two horses, as my stock was used up from a hard march of about one thousand miles. Total number of Indians in party, seven or eight.

Indians in party, seven or eight.

JOHN S. BULLIS, 1st Lieutenant, 24th Infantry. fully forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General of

Texas:

The trail struck by Lieut. Bullis had been followed by the Texas Rangers from the head of South Llano to within fifteen miles of where it was found by Bullis. The stock taken was that recently stolen in Gillespie County. He also found with this party of Indians parts of the harness recently taken by Indians from Venaces Canyon, at Johnson's ranch, where they severely wounded a citizen, now in Post Hospital.

The horses I will give to the Seminoles (scouts), subject to claims of owners.

ect to claims of owners.

W. R. Shafter, Lieut. Colonel, 24th Infantry. I beg to call attention to the perseverance and pluck exhibited by Lieut. Bullis and his little command. This is only one of several instances of the same sort shown by them.

This is only one or several instances of the same soft shown by them.

E. O. C. Ord, Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

An Associated Press telegram from Washington July 17, says that the Secretary of War at the Cabiner meeting read several letters and telegrams from Gen. Ord, in which he reports at length the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande. It can be stated on unquestionable official authority that the administration has made no modification of Gen. Ord's instructions, hereto'core published, nor have any propositions for modifying them been even considered. Advices received at the State Department from Minister Foster (dated nearly a week later than other official or unofficial reports by mail hitherto published) state that he had called the attention of the government of Gen. Diaz to the invasion of American soil by a Mexican force of Diaz's soidlers in pursuit of a body of Lordo's adherents, and in reply had received from the Diaz government some very interesting assurances. He admitted that it should, of course, be promptly investigated, and assured him, for the information of our Government, that they would make all due amends in accordance with the requirements of international law. It is therefore evident that the Diaz government perceive that explanations are first in order from Mexico, she having made the first invasion. Minister Foster also reports that although there was a universal newspaper outburst of indignation when Gen. Ord's instructions were issued (they being variously construct as confitence in the United States and the publication of Mr. Foster's estement on the subject had led the Mexican journals as well as the Diaz government to adopt a more moderate tone. One of the prominent journals during the height of the excitement used the following somewhat novel argument: "They tell us that Mexico heaver was prepared for, and that is—peace."

General N. S. Reneau, who went to the city of Mexico bearing despatches from Secretary Evarts, returned to New Orleans July 17, by the steamer from Ve E. O. C. ORD, Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

United States at an early day.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE MORMONS.—A. Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago Tribune shows the falsity of the reports respecting the military strength of the Mormons. Instead of the Mormons being able to show forty thousand well-armed fighters it is doubtful if even half the number of able-bodied men could be mustered in Utah to-day for any military purpose. The population of Utah by the ceusus of 1870 was 87,000, of whom the normal proportion were women and children. The increase has certainly not been more than fifty per cent. within the past seven years, and at that rate the population would now be 130,000. The little principality of Montenegro has 200,000 inhabitants, and its fighting force—all men between 17 and 56 years of age—is 24,000. The same proportion of about one to eight would give Utah about 16,000 fighting men, of whom at least one-fourth would never fight in the Mormon ranks.

Major James H. Lord, Q. M., U. S. A.—Of this officer who has recently received orders to take station at Yuma Depot, the Arizona *Civizen* of Tucson, where he was previously stationed, says: In common with the people here in general, we regret the departure of himself and family. The Major has not only the reputation of being an honest, efficient, and yet very obliging officer, but one of the best men socially and as a civizen. His heart and pocket have always hear onen. tation of being an honest, efficient, and yet very obliging officer, but one of the best men socially and as a
citizen. His heart and pocket have always been open
when there has been the least occasion for either or
both to be. To himself and very pleasant and excellent wife, our people are indebted for many happy
occasions, and their society will be greatly missed.
Military officers in at least one sense, are like Methodist
preachers, they remain but a short time at the same
station. It was Major Lord's request to be stationed
at Yuma, when relieved here, and we are pleased that
he is going where he wanted to go. It also leaves him
in Arizona for a while longer.

THE LAY TORPEDO.—According to the accounts of the trial of the Lay Torpedo, which appeared in the Cleveland papers, it took much time and considerable disturbance to get the torpedo into the water, and when there she ran only about 500 yards and returned. It is reported, however, that it moved off instantly upon the signal given and obeying the rudder with great promptness, moved rapidly through the water in any direction, apparently with the intelligence of a living thing. By reason of a misunderstanding between the signal men and the timers, the exact speed was not ascertained, but the half mile from the shore to the stake-boat was traversed in about three minutes, as estimated by Lieut. Cushman, of the U. S. Navy, who was present at the trial.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The publications of the Egyptian General Staff,* which we receive from time to time, bear witness to the activity infused into that department of the military administration of Egypt by the presence of General Stone, General Loring, and other American officers of tried reputation and experience. The present volume contains the official accounts of the Egyptian expedition of 1874, to the provinces of the Equator, the particulars of which have already been made public through the newspapers. This expedition was under the command of Col. C. G. Gordon, of the British Royal Engineers, who was appointed Governor General of the Egyptian Provinces of the Equator, to succeed Sir Samuel Baker-Pacha. In his suite were Lieut. Col. C. C. Long and Lieut. Hassan Wassif, of the General Staff of the Egyptian Army. The results accomplished by this expedition in the short space of nine months are thus summarized:

1st. The White Nile had been mapped with very considerable accuracy from Khartoom to Rageef; 2nd. The slave-trade on the White Nile had received the deadliest blow ever yet dealt to it; 3rd. Confidence and peace had been established in all the region about Gondokoro; 4th. The work of opening a line of water-communication between Gondokoro and the great lakes had been established in all the region about Gondokoro; 4th. The work of opening a line of water-communication between Gondokoro and the great lakes had been estables in direct communication which he deep not had been proved as to whether or not the stream which flows from Lake Victoria at Ripon Falls is in direct communication between the Governor-General and communication between the distant posts and the central station had been proved; 6th. Governmental districts had been formed, and government organized from the northernmost limit of the provinces confided to him down to Foweirs on the South, and communication with the beginning of the new year.

For his services Col. Gordon received the grade of General of Division and the insignis of the Or

communications between the distant posts and necestria status had been secured: 'the New expeditions for exploration and organization had been prepared and were ready to commence their operation with the beginning of the new year.

For his services Col. Gordon received the grade of General of Division and the insignia of the Order of Osmanieh, and Lieut. Col. Long was promoted to the rank of Colonel and received the decoration of the Order of the Medjidreh, 3rd class. An appendix to the volume before us contains the Itinerary of Lieut. Col. Long in his expedition from Gondokoro to Lak Victoria, wherein he discovered Lake Ibrahim Of th famous fight of Col. Long and two followers with 400 savages, he gives us this account:

In full confidence we approached the shore; when, to my surprise, I saw lurking in the paptrus or bulrushes, numerous boats, alled with men armed with lances, watching with eager eyes our approach. Warned by the Nagarruk and blast of horns, I exchanged glances with Said and Abdul. These things meant war. Retreating, we were instantly followed by at least forty of these boats, in which were as many as four hundred men armed with lances. They advanced and gained on us, with menacing gestures. "Lav out your cartridges, take your positions, tie the boats together!" were orders quickly executed. The two soldiers raised their guns to fire. I said to them, "The first one who fires without orders, I will shoot." This quickly calmed them, and they awaited my orders. The M'tongoli, the great shelk of the enemy, was particularly menacing, and said; "Use-less for you to attempt to escape. You die here; and at sunset the fishes will eat you." I warned him that Keba-Rega professed friendship for the flag which floated over our boats, and that I did not wish to kill him. He langhed in derision. Still advancing, they were getting uncomfortably close: the M'tongoli was endeavoring to flank us; and stood upright in his boat, if the sunset we have so the sunset the fishes will be to them now, and let every shot

us on shore.

Four maps of different portions of the Upper Nile, and two lithogouphs of Gondokoro, illustrate the volume, which has been prepared for publication by Gen. Stone. Gen. of Division, Chief of the General Staff, who has translated Gen. Gordon's reports from the French, in which they are written. "By the special command of His Highness the Khedive, this summary is first printed in the English language. It will subsequently appear in French and in Arabic, in authorized editions."

WE have received No. XLI. of the Printed Papers, read before the Essayons Club of the Corps of Engigineers. It is on local deflections of the Plumb-line near the 49th Parallel, and was read before the Club, Nov. 14, 1876, by Lieut. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers, now Military Attaché at St. Petersburg. It is based upon data obtained from the astronomical and geodetical observations made in the Survey of the Northern Boundary Line of the United States. In conclusion, says the author: "I wish to call attention to what is perhaps the most striking fact of this whole discussion, and that is the remarkable agreement in the values of the mean observed deflections; this seems to be always a little more than 2"—a quantity far in excess of the errors of observation. Bessel, discussing the figure of the earth, with 40 latitudes observed in three continents, finds a mean error of 2."64; Clarke, discussing the figure of the British Isles, with 37 latitudes, finds a mean error of 2."05, of which 1."35 can not be accounted for; and the result of our own investigations in making 850 miles of a parallel, with 41 latitudes, gives a mean error of 2."15, of which 1."44 can not be accounted for. This close agreement at once excites inquiry as to its significance; if it prove anything at all beyond an accident, it would seem to prove that the heterogeneity of the earth's crust, for a tract of not less than 500 miles in extent, is substantially the same in amount in every part of the world; or, in other words, that the actual figure and density of the "Publications of the Egyptian General Staff. Provinces of the Paperson."

earth's crust differ from the mean figure and density within certain limits, and that the average amount of the variation at any one place is such as to produce a deflection of the plumb-line of about 2½ seconds. It will be of interest to see if these results are confirmed by the observations of the great geodetic survey now in progress on the continent of Europe."

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B. B. Russell, 55 Cornhill, Boston, has published the work on "Maritime International Law," by John A. Dahlgren, late Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, which we some time ago referred to as in course of preparation by Charles Cowley, of the Massachusetts Bar, formerly Judge-Advocate on the staff of the author. It is not a complete treatise, but a series of notes elaborated somewhat from those prepared by the Admiral for his own use as an officer in the actual administration of Maritime law. The subjects considered are, "The Law of Blockade," "Contraband of War," Visitation and Search," and the "Duties of Naval Commanders on Foreign Stations." What is written on the subject of blockade, to which our war gave such importance, is, as Admiral Dahlgren shows, incorporated as a mere incident in the great questions of International Law, and generally with less ability. Not being nautical men (except Ortolan) they slur points which in practice are important. For instance, Admiral Dahlgren says: "Seldom is it noticed that an attempt to pass a blockade will of itself subject a vessel to penalty as a violator. Whereas, Hautefeuille, who alone refers to such a proceeding, says, 'it is very uncommon but may happen.' Now, in fact, during the War of the Rebellion, it was the rule so invariably that scarcely a case occurred to the conutry (contrary?) During my own command of two years of Charleston, I never knew of a case of a neutral allowing the blockade a chance to visit and notify; they chose the night and ran for it. This, even he admits, is a violation of the blockade." Again, the doctrine that a blockade to receive recognition must be effective, is now international law, but the question as to what constitutes an effective blockade is not so well settled, and in some cases European powers have actually indicated the force that is to make a blockade effective will depend on the character of the locality.

Says:

All sea officers know that the amount of force needed to render a block effective will depend on the character of the locality, and even on the nature of its defences. It may be assumed that the use of steam has much increased the difficulty of creating an effective blockade in many cases, while in others it has decreased the difficulty. At Charleston, a certain number of vessels would contrive to slip in, and a position was effected in the inner roads by the iron-clads, and the advance pushed well up to the forts at the entrance; this checked the neutral operations until vessels could be built, especially adapted to the peculiarities of the entrance-vessels drawing about six to seven feet and very fast, so as to pass over the shoals on either hand, where none of our vessels could float. Taking a good night they risked the fire of the outer line and ran over the shoals inside. This was met by large detachments of boats with howlitzer, which lay close up to the entrance, so that even of this new style of steamers, many were run aground and destroyed by our fire. There were twenty other ports of my command, stretching over three hundred miles, which there was no difficulty in closing perfectly by a small force. The blockading force will always have the advantage, where there are not heavy batterles to cover the entrance, of the neutrals; where there are, a much larger force is needed to be effective.

of the neutrals; where there are, a much larger force is needed to be effective.

The authorities cited by Admiral Dahlgren are Vattel, Hautefeuille and Ortolan, Lawrence's Wheaton, Dana's Wheaton, Kent's Commentaries, Jacobsen, Aitzema, Bynkershoek, Sir Wm. Scott. Of these writers he says: "I find no one to compare with the Commentaries of Kent in comprehensive view, concisely yet clearly expressed." Various treaties and other official declarations are also cited in illustration of the principles discussed. The volume opens with a biographical sketch of the author by his widow, and closes with a chapter of addenda by the editor, giving among other things an account of the blockades of history. The first extract we give above is a fair specimen of the proof reading, which is simply disgraceful in a work whose value depends so much on clearness of statement.

LAST DAY OF THE LOST CAUSE.

LAST DAY OF THE LOST CAUSE.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, in his Decoration day address, gave the following dramatic account of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, the reading of which carries one back to heroic and historic days:

"I remember—and it was recalled to me to-night in conversation when the name of Gen. Grant came up in the course of conversation—the wonderful scene that transpired in that little place in Virginia on the 9th of April, 1865. It was late in the afternoon when it is became known that Gen. Lee had sent for Gen. Grant to surrender to him. It was between two and at three o'clock when we met in the little room in the house where the surrender of Lee's army took place. I know there is a balief that the surrender took place in the left-hand room of that old-fashioned double house. I know here is a balief that the surrender took place in the left-hand room of that old-fashioned double house. I know here is a balief that the surrender took place in the left-hand room of the old-fashioned double house, furnished in exquisite taste and adorned with the counties luxuries that wealth alone can obtain, the left-hand room of the old-fashioned double house, furnished in exquisite taste and adorned with the counties luxuries that wealth alone can obtain, houses with a passage way running through the centre of it. In that little room where the meeting took place is the female of the surrender of

upon those gauntlets that he wore, which were as bright and fair as a lady's glove. That was Robert E. Lee. The other was Ulysses S. Grant, whose appearance contrasted strangely with that of Lee; his boots were nearly covered with mud; one button of his coat—that is, the buttonhole was not where it should have been—it had clearly gone astray; and he wore no sword, while Lee was fully and faultlessly equipped. The conversation was not rapid by any means. Everybody felt the overpowering influence of the scene. Every one present felt they were witnessing the proceedings between the two chief actors in one of the most remarkable transactions of this nineteenth contury. The words that passed between Grant and Lee were few.

most remarkable transactions of this nineteenth century. The words that passed between Grant and Lee were few.

"Gen. Grant—endeavoring to apologize for not being full equipped, and noticing the faultless appearance of Lee—while the secretaries were busy said: Gen. Lee, I have no sword; I have been riding all night. And Lee, with that coldness of manner and all the pride—almost haughtiness—which, after all, became him wonderfully well, never made any reply, but in a cold, formal manner bowed. And Gen. Grant, in the endeavor to take away the awkwardness of the scene, said: 'I don't always wear a sword, because a sword is a very inconvenient thing.' That was a remarkable thing for him to say, considering that he was in the presence of one who was about to surrender his sword. Lee only bowed again. Another, trying to relieve the awkwardness of the occasion, inquired: 'Gen. Lee, what became of the white horse you rode in Mexico? He might not be dead yet; he was not so old.' Gen. Lee bowed coldly and replied: 'I left him at the White House on the Pamunkey River, and I have not seen him since.' There was one moment when there was a whispered conversation between Grant and Lee which nobody in the room heard.

"The surrender took the form of correspondence; the letters were all signed in due form by the chief actors, in the presence of each other. Finally, when the terms of the surrender had all been arranged, and the surrender made, Lee arose, cold and proud, and bowed to every person in the room on our side. I remember each one of us thought he had been specially bowed to, And then he went out and passed down the little square in front of the house, and bestrode that gray horse that carried him all over Virginia; and when he had gone away we learned what that whispered conversation had been about. Gen. Grant called his officers about him and said: You go to the 24th, and you to the 5th,' and so on, naming the corps, 'and ask every man who has three rations to turn over two of them. Go to the commissaries and go to th

West Point.—The completion of the new road between West Point and Cornwall was celebrated on Tuesday, July 10, by a company of about cighty invited guests who, after a dinner at Cozzens', passed over the road. The cost of the road has been but \$8,500, though the amount estimated for in the original survey was \$25,000. The New York Zimes says of it: "In the absence of Government aid, subscription lists were industriously circulated. Newburg gave \$850, raised principally through the efforts of Engineer Caldwell. Cornwall gave \$6,000, and Highland Falls, \$1,000. The Government ordered Col. Michie and Capt. Ernest, of the United States Engineer Corps, to go over the route with Mr. Caldwell, but though they approved the surveys already made, no appropriation was forthcoming. In the spring of 1875 work was begun, and the road was finished about a year ago, with the exception of the portion built by the Government—a piece of about a half mile in length—which was completed this spring. This part of the road was constructed by Lieut. C. P. Miller, quartermaster of the post, and to his credit, it should be said, it only cost the Government \$500, a pair of oxen, and some tools." The view from the road is one of the meet magnificent on the Hudson, and a drive over it will be a new feature added to the attractions of West Point.

Publications of the Egyptian General Staff. Provinces of the Equator. Summary of Letters and Reports of His Excellency, the Governor-General. Part L. Year 1874. Cairo: Printing Office of the General Staff, 1877.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The first competition for blaces on the American Team for 1877 began at Greedmoor, Tuesday, July 17. There were twenty-seven entries, and nine first class targets were in use. In consequence of a very severe thunderstorm, which blew down ionts and some trees, the firing was only finished at the 800 yard range on that day, the rest being postponed to July 18. The names of the competitors and their scores are as follows, classified by wrapons used:

Scores of Fourteen Reminoton Riples, H. P. s. 75.

Isase L. Allen, 71; L. L. Hepburn, 70; T. S. Dakin, 70;
C. E. Blydenburgh, 69; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 68; B. C. Coleman, 67; H. S. Jewell, 67; W. M. Jackson, 65; Henry Fuon, 65; James Wemyss, Jr., 64; L. C. Bruce, 63; S. J. Scott, 58; N. Washburn, 58; H. F. Clark, 58; average, 86

SIX SHARPS RIFLES.

L. Weber, 70; G. W. Yale, 67; G. L. Morse, 67; Wallace Gunn, 65; A. D. Hodgman, 64; Frank Hyde, 61; average, 88 per cent.

TWO BALLARD RIPLES.

W. M. Farrow, 69; Henry White, 61; average, 86 per cent.

THERE PEARODY-MARTINI RIPLES.

F. J. Rabbeth, 67; Thomas Lamb, Jr., 62; G. W. Davido, 50; average, 78 per cent.

son, 50; average, 78 per cent.

Two MUZZLE-LOADERS.

A. Hebbard, 68; Homer Fisher, 65; average, 87 per cent.
On Weduesday, July 18, the regular scores were shot without impediment of weather, all the competitors present except Major H. S. Jewell. The scores made by the respective rifle teams out of a possible 225 points per man were as follows, in same order as above:

Remingdon Rifles. Allen, 290; Hepburn, 173; Dakin, 192; Blydenburgh, 193; Canfield, 196; Coleman, 191; Jackson, 184; Fulton, 173; Wemyss, 173; Bruce, 171; Scott, 176, Washburn, 175; Clark, 173; average, 81 per cent.

Sharps Rifles.—Weber, 195; Yale, 172; Morse, 189; Gunn, 191; Hodgman, 190; Hyde, 197; average, 84 per cent. nearly.

Sharps (Sunn, 191; Hodgman, 190; Hyue, 197; Lawrage, 71; Ballard Rifles.—Farrow, 169; White, 154; average, 71; Ballard Rifles.—Farrow, 169; White, 187; Lamb, 200;

Ballard Rifles.—Farrow, 169; White, 154; average, 71 per cent.

Peabody-Martini Rifles.—Rabbeth, 187; Lamb, 200; Davison, 187; average, 84 1-4 per cent.

Muzzle-Loaders.—Hebbard, 175; Fisher, 181; average, 79 per cent.

Muzie-Loaders.—Hebbard, 175; Fisher, 181; average, 79 per cent.

CREZDMOOR.—Saturday, July 14, was distinguished by the Sharps Gold Purse Prize Match at long range. As usual, it was nearly won by Maj. Jewell, but he failed to lead on all three ranges, though he made the highest score. Mr. L. C. Bruce kept him out of the prize this time, by leading at 900 yards. None of the scores were very high, the wind being of that puzzling variety ranging "X to XI o'clock," as riflemen now phrase it. Of course our readers will understand that XII o'clock is the target and VI the firing point. This "watch-method" of indicating wind, while it has become general among riflemen, may not be understood elsewhere, rendering these few words of comment necessary. The scores were as follows:

800 yds. 900 yds. 1,000 yds. Fotal. Major H. S. Jewell. 69 66 61 186
L. C. Bruce. 69 66 61 186
L. C. Bruce. 65 58 59 182
L. Weber. 65 58 59 182
L. Weber. 65 58 59 182
A. V. Canfield. 57 61 55 173
L. Geiger. 64 56 51 171
Lt.-Col. E. H. Sanford. 68 48 53 169
N. Washburn. 55 54 52 161
L. G. G. E. H. Sanford. 68 49 42 156
Wallace Gunn. 56 54 9 42 156
Wallace Gunn. 56 54 9 42 156
Wallace Gunn. 56 54 19 12 156
Wallace Gunn. 56 51 181
The next match on hand was the Spirit of the Times medal, off-band at 300 yards, any rifle, ten shots, h. p. s. 50. This was the tenth match for the medal, and the scores years as follows:

E. H. Sanford, 38; W. M. Farrow, 38; R. H. Keene, 36; G. L. Morse. 65; F. A. Dugro, 36; C. W. Minor, 34; G. Rover, 33; J. L.

50. This was the tenth match for the medal, and the scores were as follows:

E. H. Sanford, 33; W. M. Farrow, 38; R. H. Keene, 36; G. L. Morse, 36; F. A. Dugro, 35; C. W. Minor, 34; G. Rover, 33; J. L. Price, 31; E. W. Price, 30; W. H. Murphy, 30; J. McGlensey, 29; A. Anderson, 39; D. C. Pinney, 39; Dr. A. Stube, 39; M. Francis, 39; H. W. Gourley, 37; J. N. Bruyn, 37; J. E. Irwin, 37; J. A. Ges, 26; M. M. Maitby, 25; N. D. Ward, 23; F. H. Holton, 30; H. Fisher, 30; W. C. Reddy, 18.

Fisher, 30; W. C. Reddy, 18.

Messrs. Sanford and Farrow did not enter in the Spirit of the Times match till after the firing had begun, and a protest was entered against their scores being received.

The third match on the programme was that of the Irish American Club, which called forth the following scores, at seven shots each rance:

series sect cars range.			
	200 vds.	500 vda.	Total.
Sergeant Ward	. 27	30	57
Lieut. Kneeland	. 23	26	49
Sergt. Burns	. 24	23	47
Corp. Farrelly	. 24	23	47
TO TO Millon	1.0	91	477

800 yd	= 900 mAn	1,000 yds.	Total.
Capt. Dudley Selph 72	74	73	219
Maj. Wm. Arms 74	63	73	210
John K. Benaud 68	69	67	204
Col. John Glynn, Jr 69	69	65	203

Sir Henry Halford to beat them, when shooting beside the "little Jewell of Orcedmoor" who makes 213 in a match every now and then, just to keep his hand in.

It is not probable that Col. Selph will compete for a place on the American Team, but it will always be in the power of the committee to give him a place thereon, under the article which permits them to take well known riflemen to make up the team.

article which permits them to take well known riflemen to make up the team.

Excess in Rivle Shooting.—Our esteemed contemporary of the Pacific Life has devoted another column to showing that the Ariny and Navy Jouanal is wrong in its views on rifle shooting and the Pacific Life right. While the rifle editor of our valued contemporary writes brilliantly, he unfortunately is not sufficiently careful about his facts, and finds himself tripped up now and then. For instance, the "tumor on the arm of a prominent rifleman," on which the editor recently expatisted as the sad consequence of too much rifle practice, turns out, under the prying eyes of an Alfa California reporter, to be the "ordinary domestic boil," and now our friend goes further in his search for facts, and discovers another injury produced by rifle shooting which proves to be the nest of a lady horse. In answer to the Jouanal, the Pacific Life says very gravely:

"It seems, however, that tumors and bruises are not the only physical evils to be apprehended from too much indugence in the noble sport of firing at a fixed mark. Perhaps the Army and Navy Jouanal will be kind enough to suggest a theory which will explain the cause of the sffliction which has befallen a distinguished rifleman in the person of Mr. R. C. Coleman. The following despatch was recently printed in the New York Times:

"Gossen, June 7.—Capt. R. C. Coleman, of this village, has been under opthalmic treatment here for several days. Capt. Colema is one of the best shots in America, having served on the International Rifle Team of 1878. He frequently resorts to the rifle range for practice, and in this way has so strained his eyesight that for a time fears were entertained that he would not escape blindness. Fortunately, he was ordered into a darkened room soon after his eyes began to trouble him, and is now almost recovered."

We are very happy to be able to relieve the anxiety of our valued contemporary by suggesting, not a theory, but

ened room soon after his eyes began to trouble him, and is now almost recovered."

We are very happy to be able to relieve the anxiety of our valued contemporary by suggesting, not a theory, but a little fact, of which the Pacific Life should take warning before theorizing any more on the subject. The fact is this: The Goshen despatch to the Times was one of those "sells" to which all editors are sometimes victims, even in New York and San Francisco.

Mr. Coleman was troubled with an ordinary attack of opthalmia such as any man might incur, and has almost given up rifle shooting ever since the International Match, finding that rifle shooting and law practice are incompatible. Some days after the paragraph in the Times he wrote a short letter to the papers, which we shall have much pleasure in republishing for the information of our contemporary if the fact appears doubtful, in which he pronounces the whole story to be what the French call a "duck." We trust that our brilliant contemporary will not, in his pursuit of a pet theory, allow himself to be lured into any more quagmires by such ducks. The fact is that we have never yet had either in east or west excess in rifle shooting. On the contrary we have not yet had enough of it, and we want more, especially that it shall be made more general, so that 50 or 60 per cent. in first class shooting shall be a common thing.

Sharps Company Marches.—On Thursday, July 12, the

it, and we want more, especially that it shall be made more general, so that 50 or 60 per cent. in first class shooting shall be a common thing.

SHARPS COMPANY MATCHES.—On Thursday, July 12, the Sharps Company gave a remarkable entertainment at their new works at Bridgeport, to which fifty-two guests, including all the prominent American riflemen, came. The novelty of the entertainment was that there were two rifle matches, one off-hand at 200 yards, the other at 1,000 yards, five shots each range, and that the company furnished arms and ammunition free to all the guests who chose to enter. Thus every man had a perfectly new gun with which he was quite unacquainted, and the match was a crucial test of the accuracy of the sighting of the Sharps rifle, fresh from the factory. The prizes were two rifles. The following scores will show how the guns behaved in the hands of good marksmen, h. p. s. 25:

Short Range Match.—C. A. Hodgman, 22: H. Woodward, 22: E. H. Sanford, 21: R. H. Keene, 21; Col. J. Bodine, 21: W. Hayes; 21; N. Washburn, 20: E. A. Dusenberry, 20; Dr. S. G. Perry, 20; H. F. Clark, 20; Gen. T. S. Dakin, 20; Maj. G. W. Yale, 20; Maj. H. Fulton, 20: J. E. Stetson, 19; D. Smyth, 19; W. B. Maltby, 19; I. L. Allen, 19; J. T. B. Collins, 19; G. L. Morse, 19; J. A. Gee, 19; J. Williams, 19; H. S. Jewell, 18; H. S. Anderson, 18; H. J. Schraeder, 18; W. H. Murphy, 18; E. H. Raymond, 18; E. B. Hard, 18; L. Bassett, 17; O. Minor, 17; H. Fisher, 17; J. M. Ahams, 17; J. D. Graham, 16; A. Smith, 16; A. Anderson, 16; W. G. Morse, 16; H. Curtiss, 15; J. R. Grohman, 15; W. B. Cunghtry, 15; M. Morrow, 15; A. Walker, 15.

**Theorem of the company of the scale of the shade of the shade of the shade of the service of the right were the new Sharps mid range "A0—70" rifles, used at the short range, and eight were Sharps Creedmoor. They had been sighted by Mr. Overbaugh, but none had been previously used by any rifleman in the party, and Overbaugh was not allowed to shoot. The aim of the match was to find out how accurat

to shoot against the highest score ever made by six membed in the source of 1,202 made by the Irish and Scotch leading six on the 18th September, 1876, in the international match. It was also decided to award the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association to the marksman making the highest score. Mr. Dudley Selph wins the medal on the unprecedented score of 219. The total score of the team is 1,214, twelve points ahead of the Irish and Scotch score mentioned above, and this score was made under the disadvantage caused by the substitution of a member of the reserve (Mr. Manning) for Dr. Howe, who could not shoot on the day appopointed. The aggregate of the leading four, the team selected for the Inter-State match, 336, is extraordinary. The day was favorable as regards wind, but the shooting was commenced too late (4 o'clock), which compelled the marksmen to work too rapidly, considering that the thermometer was at 94 to 95 degrees. The firing was not completed until nearly 7 o'clock, Col. Givan firing his lat three or four shots in anything but a favorable lighs.

Since the first competition of the team—June 3—thirty-four scores were made by five members of team and reserve, and fourteen scores of 200 and over were made, viz.: Selph, 207, 211, 219, ; Glynn, 200, 207, 208, 203; Arma, 206, 201, 210; Sprich, 202, 205; Renaud, 203. 204. The following are the leading scores:

S00 yds. 900 yds. 1,000 yds. Total. Capt. Dudley Selph... 72 74 73 219 Maj. Wm. Arms... 74 63 73 210 John K. Renaud... 68 69 67 204 Maj. Wm. Arms... 74 63 73 210 John K. Renaud... 68 69 67 204 Maj. Wm. Arms... 74 63 73 210 John K. Renaud... 68 69 67 204 John Glyun, Jr... 69 69 67 204 Col. John Glyun, Jr... 69 69 67 204 Col

the rules. The further peculiarity of his position is found in the fact that this was his third chance for the same prize, and that if he won it, the property would pass to him abso-lately. The question of the protest was referred to the ex-contive committee, which is to decide it on Friday of this week.

eoutive committee, which is to decide it on Friday of this week.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this committee will decide the point in favor of a strict adherence to the rules, to prevent future disorders. A similar case was decided in this way when the same thing occurred in a match on the 19th of August, 1876. The officer in charge of the match, being a director, then undertook to relax the same rule in favor of a late entry, which apparently won the prize. The protest of one of the contestants was allowed on that occasion, and the officer in charge was censured by the committee for his irregular conduct. The present case calls for equal if not greater strictness, inasmuch as the marksman in the case is a director in the N. R. A., as well as the officer who advised him to break the rules, and the impulse of common fairness dictates that directors should not connive at the breaking of rules for each other's benefit.

Willow Brook.—This range, near Berlin, Connecticut, witnessed some excellent shooting, July 14, for the midrange and longrange badges for the month. The shooting was with ten shots each range. J. L. Woodbridge won the midrange badge with 47 out of 50: Mr. Fred. Wessel won the longrange match with 121 out of 150.

WIMBLEDON.—A telegram from London, July 14, says that in the rife contest at Wimbledon, Ross, of the 1st Canada, made a tie with two British marksmen for the Prince of Wales' prize. The Wimbledon meeting has been very successful, and the shooting in the first stage for the Queen's prize exceptionally good.

Wales' prize. The Wimbledon meeting has been very successful, and the shooting in the first stage for the Queen's prize exceptionally good.

TWENTY-SCOND NEW YORK.—The following conditions have been ordered to govern rifle practice at Creedmoor in competitions for the 22d regiment challenge badge, for 1877. Open to all officers and enlisted men of the regiment. Weapon, Remington State military rifle; distance, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200 yards; at 500 yards, any, without artificial rest—head towards the target; rounds, two sighting and five scoring shots at each distance; entrance, free; trigger pull, not less than six; pound; targets, marking and scoring, to be according to the printed rules of the National Rifle Association. Each competitor to furnish his own ammunition, and contribute his proportion of cost for marking. Firing, to be according to prescribed military regulations of the State. Competitors making a score of less than ten points at 200 yards will be excluded from further competition that day. The badge to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the individual property of the successful competitor. The second competition will take place on Thursday, July 19, at 2:30 P. M. In view of the great difficulty experienced in securing satisfactory facilities for competitions at Creedmoor, on military days, the committee have determined to have the subsequent competitions take place on Tuesdays, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., weekly, during the place of Tuesdays, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., weekly, during the balance of July, and during August and September, and have accordingly engaged targets from the National Rifle Association. Each competitor all the privileges of the range for the current year. This may appear an exaction to some, but many members of the regiment are already members of the association, and it is undeniable that proper competitions cannot otherwise be had. Moreover, by this arrangement, competitors need not appear in uniform. A member of the committee, w

Tot.
79
50
81
46
101
51
47
47
54
49 Office
Field, staff, non-com. staff and band.
Co. A (Capt. John Waydel)......
Co. B (Capt. Thos. H. Cullen)....
Co. C (Capt. Ches. T. Smith)....
Co. D (Uapt. Sam. Moore Smith)...
Co. E (Capt. Joseph G. West)...
Co. F (Capt. Herman Henneborger)...
Co. G (Capt. Henry M. Knapp)...
Co. H (Lapt. Henry Drisler, Jr.).
Co. I (Capt. Wm. G. Wheelwright)...
Co. K (Capt. Thos. M. Daly)....

(Report by companies.)		
	and abser	
officers,	men.	Agg.
Field, staff and non-com. staff 8	5	13
Band	66	66
Co. A 3	47	50
Co. B 3	78	81
Co. C 2	37	39
Co. D 3	83	86
Co. E 2	47	49
Co. F 3	45	48
Co. G 3	42	45
Co. H 2	52	54
Co. I 2	46	48
Co. K 3	72	75
	770	400

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Three hundred and fifty men of this regiment went out to Oreedmoor Thursday, July 12, but going out by the Bushwick line of railway had to march from Queens Station a mile or two to Creedmoor on a very hot day. Of course this injured their shooting, the men not being in the vigorous condition attained by soldiers in full campaigning work, when the nerves are not easily shaken. Only 115 men got into second class, and of these only five passed into first class. Of this five three won the marksman's badge, and proved themselves thereby to be good reliable shots. Oaps. Sohlay made 31 points; Priv. Sohlack, 28; Drummer Orther, 27. The men then marched to Queens and took the cars for home.

Sixty-ninth New York.—The third class men of this

marched to Queens and took the cars for home.

Sixty-ninth New York,—The third class men of this regiment went to Creedmoor July 13, with 175 officers and men. One hundred and five qualified for second class, an unusually large percentage, doing great credit to Captain Carton, I. R. P., and to the discipline of the regiment. Of these men twenty-three reached first class, and the totals of their scores in so doing are as follows:

Private Morrison, 38; Corp. Fitzgibbon, 36; Priv. Hickey, 35; Corp. Farrelly, 33; Lient. Regan, 35; Capt. McDonald, 31; Priv. Breen, 31; Priv. Lane, 30; Lient. McHugh, 29; Priv. O'Brien, 39; Sergt. Meacher, 39; Priv. Brophy, 29; Priv. Sullivan, 28; Sergt. Buckley, 28; Capt. Coleman, 37; Sergt. Kavanagh, 27; Priv. McNamara, 27; Col. Cavanagh, 26; Corp. O'Connor, 30; Priv. Lovatt, 35; Corp. Fries, 25; Priv. Lawless, 25; Corp. O'Dea, 25.

Lovati, 35; Corp. Fries, 25; Priv. Lawless, 25; Corp. O'Des, 25.

New York, A. G. O.—G. O. No. 14 announces changes for June, 1877, as follows:
4th Division—C. Waite, Jr., Col. and Engineer; A. H. Wray, Lient.-Col. and O. O. 1st Sep. Troop Cav., 8th Division—A. Cornelius, Capt.; J. Bier, Jr., First Lieut.; C. J. Heinold, Second Lieut. 5th Regt.—J. Plate, Second Lieut.; W. H. Worms, Second Lieut.; J. Diegel, Capt.; G. Theiss, Capt.; L. Gerner, Capt.; G. Strippel, Capt. 8th Regt.—W. A. Stautenburg, Capt. 10th Regt.—A. Albers, Capt.; F. T. Peck. First Lieut.; W. H. Paddock, Second Lieut. 30th Batt. Inf.—H. A. Stone, Capt. and L. R. P.; J. A. Merritt, First Lieut. and C. S.; T. C. Jacobs, Capt.; B. F. Crump, Second Lieut. 21st Regt.—J. Peattle, Second Lieut. 24d Regt.—J. G. West. Capt., P. H. Farley, First Lieut.; W. R. A. Capplas, First Lieut.; W. R. Phillips, Second Lieut. 23d Regt.—E. A. Lewis, Capt. and Asst. Surgeon. 38th Batt. Inf.—J. Ward, Maj. 44th Batt. Inf.—A. H. Thompson, Capt.; C. Van Order, Second Lieut. 49th Regt.—W. Spain, First Lieut.; W. Flitzgerald, Second Lieut. 5th Regt.—A. McLean, Second Lieut. 74th Regt.—J. W. Derrigan, First Lieut.; R. C. McCarthy, Second Lieut.; H. Quinn, First Lieut.; R. C. McCarthy, Second Lieut. 5th Regt.—W. C. Clark, A. L. Lee, and A. L. Webber, 71st regiment, and Capt. F. Klonz, 11th regiment, to be Majors by brevst.

The following resignations have been accepted during the

The following resignations have been accepted during the same period:

Col. H. O. Gillmore, Engineer 4th Div.; Lieut.-Cols. G. W. Wiggins, O. O. 4th Div.; and S. V. R. Cruger, 12th regt.; Majs. Chas. Hitton, Engineer 9th Brig., and W. L. Sanders, I. R. P. 16th Brig.; Capts. H. Gibson, 8th regt.; S. Wandelt. 28th regt.; R. McFarlane, 31st regt.; B. Tance, 35th Batt. Inf.; C. Lambert, 3d Cav.; F. E. Bergner, 48th regt.; W. M. Swartwout, A. D. C. 16th Brig.; F. Burghard, I. R. F. 11th regt.; W. Thomas, 11th regt.; and H. L. Atwood, Asst. Surgeon 65th regt.; Licuts. J. H. McDonald, 13th regt.; H. Mohr, 15th Batt. Inf.; C. R. Egbert, 110th Batt. Inf.; E. L. Robinson, Sep. Troop Cav., 6th Div.; J. Moench, 25th regt.; F. Fehrenbatch, 5th regt.; G. E. Tusch, 11th regt., and F. Kumpf, 65th regt.

CIRCULAR No. 6, G. I. R. P., July 10, announces terms of Nevada Badge competitions as fixed by G. O. No. 11 of 1877, A. G. O. It promises ammunition for two practices, and one competition to every company that shall notify Col. Wingste, G. I. R. P., at his office, 308 Broadway, New York city, and calls attention to the fact that the State will pay the fare of all regimental teams for the military matches during the fall meeting at Creedmoor.

FOURTEENTH BROOKLYN.—The third class men of this regiment went to Oreedmoor July 16 (Monday) 124 strong for rifle practice. Like the 32d they marched from Queens, but unlike the 32d they had a veteran officer in command, who understood how to march men without distressing them. As a consequence they made good shooting, Eighty-three men, or over 66 per cent, went into second class, and of these 32 reached first class. The first class men having time shot for the marksman's badge with equally gratifying results, making fifteen marksmen. This record is in many respects the most entirely creditable that has been made by a visiting organization at Oreedmoor this summer. The names of the first class men, with their scores, are as follows:

Priv. King. 43: Priv. Moore, 39: Lieut. Nutt, 37: Priv. Robert-

scores, are as follows:

Priv. King, 43; Priv. Moore, 39; Lieut. Nutt, 37; Priv. Robertson, 37; Priv. Lucky, 36; Priv. Clancy, 35; Priv. Noble, 25; Col. McLeer, 35; Capt. Brennan, 35; Corp. Harvey, 34; Sergt. Nyberg, 34; Capt. Fagan, 33; Priv. Clifford, 31; Priv. Buchanan, 39; Priv. York, 39; Lieut. Dixon, 30; Dr. Farley, 39; Priv. Marcoon, 29; Sergt. Stellugwerf, 39; Priv. Fitzgeraid, 25; Priv. McDonaid, 28; Priv. Bennett, 39; Priv. Fitzgeraid, 25; Priv. McDonaid, 29; Priv. Bennett, 39; Priv. Fitzgeraid, 35; Priv. McDonaid, 50; Priv. Jamieson, 37; Priv. Vaughan, 36; Priv. Meriz, 25; Corp. Waters, 25; Priv. Reed, 32; Priv. Hillman, 25; Sergt. Burns, 25.

Following are the scores of the marksmen:

Corp. Harvey, 35; Capt. Brennan, 35; Priv. Moore, 33; Ord. Sergt. Browe, 33; Sergt. Stellngworf, 32; Capt. Fagan, 32; Priv. King, 30; Priv. Kirk, 39; Lieut. Nutt, 49; Dr. Farley, 39; Sergt. Nyberg, 28; Capt. Borry, 26; Priv. Buchanan, 25; Col. McLeer, 25; Priv. Marcoon, 23.

Lieut.-Col. Schurig was in command; Captain Story, acting brigade inspector of rifle practice, took the place of Maj. Jewell, who was absent; Capt. Fagan, I. R. P., had charge of the firing points.

charge of the firing points.

Connecticut.—S. O. 54 accepts the resignation of Michael Maher, second lieutenant Company G, 2d regiment, and Capt. Charles R. Rannon is ordered to warn the members of said company for a new election.

S. O. 55 announces promotions and appointments as follows: Co. B, 3d regiment—First Lieut. Michael Twomey to be captain, Second Lieut. Wm. Taylor to be first lieutenant, Sergt. James O'Sullivan to be second lieutenant, ali with rank from June 7. Co. F, 3d regiment—Sergt. Anson A. Buchanan to be first lieutenant, rank from May 26. Co. D, 4th regiment—Sergt. Edward F. Jennings to be second lieutenant, rank from June 1.

S. O. 56 orders Brigadier-General William Randel Smith, commanding C. N. G., to assemble the 2d and 4th regiments, and its Section Light Artillery at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, August 27, for six days encampment, under his command.

S. O. 57 permits Co. F, 1st regiment C. N. G., to visit

S. O. 57 permits Co. F, 1st regiment C. N. G., to visit rovidence, R. I., between the 8th and 10th days of August

Providence, R. I., between the 8th and 10th days of August next.

Cos. A, B, F, and H, of the 1st regiment, were instructed in the school of the battalion on the West Park, Hartford, Thursday evening, July 12. Line was formed on Central Row at 7 o'clock by Adjutant Goodrich, the companies being equalized so as to make a formation of four companies of twenty-four files (single rank). The battalion, under command of Colonel Tyler, proceeded to the park, where a two hours' drill was held. The men appeared in fatigue dress, with white trousers. The advance and retreat in line was well done, as also close column by company and the usual deployments. Marching in column of division, company and platoon, were all well executed. On wheeling into line by fours and by company, the captains of the two centre companies (H and A) were slow in dressing their companies. Instead of a simultaneous dress, each waited for

the other. After so long a term of service, and after being cautioned by the instructor, it appears strange that these two company commanders cannot remember the difference in dressing, between a simultaneous and a successive formation. The guides were prompt in their duties, having increased their knowledge of the tactics under the hard work given them by the colonel since the series of battainon drills began. The manual of arms of the battailon was fine. This was the strong point of the regiment at the Philadelphis encampment, last fall. Another drill will be held on the 26th, which will be the last previous to the excursion August 15 and 16. Before starting on the trip, the whole regiment will be assembled in Hartford the 16th of August for drill and instruction.

Cos. D and E were drilled in the school of the battalion at New Britain Friday evening, July 13.

Governor Hubbard and staff will accompany the Hartford City Guard on their excursion to Providence August 3 and 9; also officers of the different regiments of the National Guard.

Pennsylvania.—The 14th regiment (Pittsburgh) will go into camp at Oresson Springs, Pa., August 9, accompanied by the Great Western Band. The camp will be laid out opposite the grounds of the Mountain House. The members of the 18th regiment (Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburgh) have orders to report, in full dress uniform, at the armory, Saturday evening, July 21, at 7 o'clock, preparatory to taking the cars for Mayville, on Chautauque Lake, where they will go into camp for eight days.

The line officers of the 5th regiment were ordered to assemble at Altoona July 20 for the purpose of electing a colonel.

The line officers of the 5th regiment were ordered to assemble at Altoona July 20 for the purpose of electing a colonel.

The 2d regiment will make great efforts to parade an increased number of men at the fall inspections. We understand it is in contemplation to reorganize Co. D and add a new company (K), thus completing the full quots of ten companies. We hope the members of the Second will not stop short of bringing the regiment up to its old-time standard, both in numbers and name. A black bearskin shake is spoken of throughout the command. The whole brigade would look well in such shakes.

The State Fencibles (Philadelphia) have reconsidered the subject of going into camp, and will go on a target excursion instead—possibly to Reading, Pa.

ILLINGIS.—The following synopsis of the new militia law of this State may be interesting. We take from the Rock Island Union our principal information: The active militia is to be designated as the Illinois National Guard. Enlistments must be for five years, and those enlisting must be between the years of eighteen and forty-live. The State is to comprise one division of three brigadies, to be commanded by one major-general and three brigadiers, and any part of this force can be called out to execute the laws, put down insurrection, or repel invasion. The organization, equipment, discipline and military regulations of the State militia are to be the same as for the United States Army. Those enlisting are exempt from jury duty and road or poil tax. The commandant of each battalion may order monthly or semi-monthly evening drills by the companies of his command from October to April, inclusive, and the Illinois National Guard must parade for drill three days annually by company, regiment or brigade, as ordered by the major-general. The militia, when called into active service, is to receive the same pay and subsistence as is provided for the United States Army.

This is what we call a sensible militia law, especially that part relating to discipline. It saves trouble. The

are elected as in other States.

California.—The roll of aspirants for the Creedmoor team had swelled to about 70 men at last accounts. Forty-seven of these signed the pledge to go to Creedmoor if successful in the second stage. On the first competition fourteen men made over 75 per cent., Sergt. Le Breton earning a credit of 80 1-2 per cent.; Wright and McElhinny, 78 1-2; Carson and Alton, 78; Gen. McComb, 77 1-2; Bacchus, Capt. Brockhoff and Maher, 77; Unger and Warren, 76 1-2; Barrere, 76; and "Little Mac," 75 1-2 per cent. And this percentage, says the Alta, will be raised along the line at the next meeting. We hope it will. The entries for second stage are coming from all over the State.

- Co. A, 9th New York, goes to the Falls of Niagara August 1. - THE lieutenant-colonel of the 48th New York has offered two gold badges for rifle shooting in his regiment.
- gold badges for rifle shooting in his regiment.

 The second annual reunion of the 45th Massachusetts was held at Meiville Garden, Downe's landing, near Boston, July 19.

 Cot. John Dickerman, of Albany, was elected brigadler general of the 9th New York Brigade at Albany, July 17.

 The Albany Burgess Corps will not go to the Vermont Centennial celebration August 16. Instead, they will wait for October and go to Niagara on the 8th.

 Gen. Husted has announced that if the State will furnish transportation, he will order out the whole 5th New York Division to Kingston for the celebration on the 30th of July.

 The 11th New York wants two German field officers who can drill a regiment. The regiment has now neither a major nor a lleutenant-colonel.

- lieutenant-colonel.

 The officers of the ist Virginia have passed a sot of very complimentary resolutions to the city of Norfolk for courtesies tendered during their recent visit to that place.

 The one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the government of the State of New York will be appropriately celebrated at the city of Kingston, on the 30th day of July, 1877.

 The California riflemen of the Swiss persuasion thair trigger rifles, etc., carried of 79 prizes last year at the Philadelphia Schulizenfest. The eastern men are afraid to tackle them ever since.
- THE Massachusetts ist Corps of Cadets went into camp at Nahant July 16 in first class style. They will remain in camp during the week, and we hope to give a full account in the next JOURMAL.
- JOURNAL.

 The 2d California Brigade had a grand parade on Independence Day, with Gen. McComb in command. The brigade counted the 1st, 2d and 3d California, a cavalry battalion, and light battery, altogether about 1,500 men.

 The 5th New York Brigade will parade at Kingston, New York, July 30, in honor of the Centennial anniversary of the organization of the New York Sites government. It comprises the 30th and 21st Infantry and Battery A, 5th Division.
- Mar. Hoelzle has got his 3-inch rifles at last, and is hap Now we shall see Battery K, 1st New York Division, come to front as a model battery, if the major's hard work can do We wish him joy.
- We wish him joy.

 Pany, Hugh McLean won the prize at the match of Co. A.
 10th New York (Albany), last week, making 37 out of 50. The
 Albany troops are as yet pretty green about rifle shooting, but
 when Grand Yiew Park range gets into running order we shall
- see a change.

 Parv. Jamieson, of the 18th Lancashire, has won the Queen's Cup for the present year at Wimbledon. The "Canadian Shield" has been added to the list of prizes at Wimbledon, having been presented by Col. Gzowski, Captain of the Canadian Team for this year.

 The 18th Brooklyn has elected as colonel a gentleman who already commands another regiment—Colonel Austen, of the 47th. This is the first move jowards a really sensible consolid-

ation of two regiments with similar uniform and perso strong regiment with two wings, would be infinitely p to two weak ones, and if the movement results in this, hearty support of both regiments, the famous 23d will look to its laurels, for Col. Austen's skill united to numbers would make a splendid regiment of the new of

umbers would make a splendid regiment of the new comman—
— The members of the 21st New York have appointed a conlities of officers to wait on the business men of Poughkeepsi
induce them to let their employes who belong to the regimes
to the Hartford in the August excursion. The excursion like
a very courageous thing on the part of a country regime
te the 21st, for they are going to visit a command fully up
the ethald of the best city regiments of New York in drill an
acipline. We trust that the officers of the 31st recognize th
ct and are hard at work getting their men into good abape, for
they will have to stand the severest of criticism at Hartford.

J. A. T.—The Kansas is laid up at Pertsmouth, N. H; the Nipuc is at Washington, and orders have just been issued to preserve her for sea.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—Wingate's Manual is the recognized authority for rife practice, and has been adopted by the N. R. A., the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and by the Navy of the United States. The price is \$1.50 by mail prepaid.

West Point cadets have a new song, beginning "Maid of Vassar, 'ere we part, Give, oh! give me back my heart!"
Capt. Edward Shewell of Nepanee, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, late of H. B. M. 32d (Cornwall) Regt. of Foot, is believed to be the only Waterloo officer now living in America. He is 88 years of age, and in good health.

St. Nicholas for July, under the title of "A Boy's Life on a Man-of-War," publishes an interesting sketch of the experience on boad a man-of-war of Captain Ralph Chandler's little son Porter. For good conduct, we are told, P. 22r was promoted time after time, until now he is sergeant of marines and still actively employed on one of the finest ships in the American Navy.

PROFESSOR HAYDEN, of the United States Geological Survey; Colonel James Stevenson, of Washington, D. C.; Professor Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania; Sir Joseph Hooker, President of the Royal Academy, London, and Curator of the Royal Gardens; Lieutenant-General Stearchy, Royal Bengal Engineers, also a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and Professor Ass Gray, of Harvard University, are about to start for Colorado on a scientific exploration, after which they will proceed to Utah and California. Sir Joseph Hooker and General Stearchy will make comprehensive reports of their tour to the English government, including comparisons between the botany and geology of this country and of India.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN ENGLAND.

THE following letter received in this city from an Englishman of distinction, as familiar almost with the United States as with England, has been handed us for publication:

The following letter received in this city from an Englishman of distinction, as familiar almost with the United States as with England, has been handed us for publication:

London, June 30.

Well, Gen. Grant has come and gone, been lionized, dined and wined to his heart's content and beyond, another link has been forged in the chain which binds together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—I believe that's the proper way of putting it—but, as always happens on such occasions, there is a disagreeable undercurrent left behind of tales told out of school which I suppose will be sure to find their way to the light of day sooner or later.

Perhaps, therefore, there is no objection to my telling you that people were not universally delighted here with the ex President's ways, and that they were pretty universally disgusted with the ways of some of the people who made social capital for themselves out of his visit or belonged to his suite. In the first place, his silence at most of the dinners which he attended was something absolutely appalling. On two occasions he literally never spoke one word from the soup to the salad. At another dinner he almost broke up the company by objecting to allow the Duke of Cambridge to take precedence of him—this, doubtless, on the instigation of Pierrepont.

Worst of all the stories current, however, is that in the Princess of Wales's drawing room in Mariborough House he pulled out an enormous cigar and was going to light it, when somebody stepped up and prevented him. However, he roust not be too harshly judged for this, for when Mr. Seward was here, twenty years ago, and was taken by Mr. Dallas—in full dress, with ruffled shirt—to a private concert at Buckingham Palace, he insisted on infecting himself with the tumes of a buge Havanna just before he went, in spite of a civil hint from Mr. Dallas that the Queen had a strong personal repugnance to the smell of tobacco. Moreover, it is well known that poor dead Mrs. Thorr.ton, the excellent housekeeper of Windsor Castle, nev

IRON-CLADS IN ACTION.

IRON-CLADS IN ACTION.

THE Panama Star and Herald says: We have some further intelligence respecting the battle between the English vessels and the Huascar, derived from an officer on board the Shah, which vessel at last advices, was about leaving Payta for either Panama or San Francisco. The statements are to the effect that the eighty shots fired by the Huascar, were productive of no further damage to her opponent, the Shah, than that of catting away some of her upper rigging. During the action one of the celebrated Whitehead torpedoes was detached from the Shah and sent against the Huascar, at a rate of about nine knots—the Huascar then steaming at about eleven—tiring, advancing and retiring. The route of the torpedo was at right angles to the Huascar's course, so that at a given point the two, would meet. But it seems that these torpedoes, although proceeding some two or three feet under water, cause a disturbance on the surface, which must have been distinguished by the people on board the Huascar, as her course was instantly changed, and the torpedo passed far from her side. The question now arises as to the fate of this projectile, sometimes they float when their machinery runs down, and in such case the Bay of Pacocha does not offer especial inducements just now to mariners, as any smart shock given to the torpedo would cause explosion.

The English officers are unanimous in their complimentary remarks as to the handling and fighting of the Huascar; she only draws fourteen feet, whilst the Shah and Amethyst draw over twenty. Hence the Huascar kept in shore, hoping to induce her enemies into shallow water, and then to have them at the mercy of her powerful ram. But of course this design was too apparent. The English assert that the Huascar was struck seventy-two times, but as stated in my last despatch only one shell entered the ship, through a port, and the remainder failed to penetrate her armor.

The following is an official account of the damage sustained by the *Huasar* during her combat with H. B. M.'s ships Shah and Amethysi, taken from the South es of June 28: cific Tim

HUASCAR, AT SEA, May 30, 1877.

I have the honor to forward to your Excellency in the customary way, a detailed account of the damage sustained on board the vessel under my command, and suffered during the contest with H. B. M.'s ships Shah and Amethyst, on the 29th inst., between Coles Point and Caleta de Pacocha, terminating in front of the root of Ito.

and Amethyst, on the 29th inst., between Coles Point and Caleta de Pacocha, terminating in front of the port of Ilo.

A 300 lb. projectile, passing through the armor-plating near to the side-light of the 2d aleeping-cabin starboard side, exploded and destroyed the bulkhead, injured the tube of the cabin pump, broke one of the steps and the lining of the cabin staircase, and the interior lining of the vessel on the port side, causing at the same time the death of Ruperto Vejar, marine, slightly wounding on the left knee Don Juan Martin Echenique and causing him in addition two contusions in the same limb, wounding Manuel Mendoza in the face and producing a contusion in the leg of the marine, Cayetano Zutita. Another projectile of the same calibre, first striking the same side of the ship and making an indenture of 3 inches in the armor-plating, broke the plate from off the ladder to the bridge, demolished the engine room ventilator, tore the telegraph of the bridge and carried away a portion of the latter's balustrad-s. Another of 150 lbs. striking the same side, injured the armor-plating about an inch in front of the foremast and 16 inches above deck. Another shot grazed the forecastle without causing damage. Another of 150 lbs. penetrated the armor-plating on the port side about \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch in front of the kitchen smokepipe and 16 inches from the deck. Another of 300 lbs. struck the quickwork of the stern and passing to starboard exploded, destroying the water-closets, splintering the poop-deck and wounding Sergeant Baltzzar Caicho, who was wounded by a fragment which struck him on the head whilst occupied with the cabin boy, Fred. Vidal, in hoisting the flag which had been shot away from the gaff. Another destroyed a portion of the chain locker and caused other insignificant damage.

A 300 lb. projectile made a 3 inch breach 3 feet from the left embrasure of the turret, and in the same direction, about 2 feet off, broke its upper base. Different kinds of projectiles and fragments of shells destroyed

kinds of projectiles and fragments of shells destroyed the irons which served for holding the sacks, as also the wooden base on which they rested.

A shell falling on the 2d angle from the bow port side about 4 inches above the bridge and smashing a part of the woodwork which connects it with the latter, tore away part of the balustrade and, starting the compass glass, some splinters of which with others of wood entered the turret, caused your Excellency to be slightly wounded in the left hand, and a fragment of this shell, after losing its force through striking something else previously, fell upon the undersigned's left cheek without causing the slightest injury. A projectile of small calibre struck the foremast about midheight on the port side; various fragments of shells struck its supports and yards and destroyed nearly all its rigging as well as the fore shrouds.

All standing rigging on starboard side of mainmast was broken and the main-topgallant-yard completely destroyed, and the mainstay broken; the gaff fell on deck, having been shot away, and all the running rigging has been destroyed. The correcting compass placed 20 feet above the poop deck had the ladder leading to it broken.

Four projectiles of various calibre passed through

placed 20 feet above the poop uses a ling to it broken.
Four projectiles of various calibre passed through the funnel, also several fragments of shells. Two small boats and two life-boats completely destroyed, as much by artillery projectiles as by Gatling guns and

These, Mr. Commander, are the principal injuries engineers.

received by the ship under my command. Although your Excellency has been an eye-witness of the fact, I will not close this note without making special mention of the valiant conduct and noble enthusiasm which characterized each member of the *Huascar's* crew on that memorable and glorious day, when each one and all did their duty as Peruvians and patriots, and the more so, when we consider that the ship's company was greatly below the number required by the regulations for her maritime service and for the fighting of her batteries. God protect your Excellency, her batteries. God protect your Excellency,
MANUEL M. CARRAGO.

TORPEDOES V. MONITORS.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Turns Maguerelle, in a telegram dated the 30th June, gives the following interesting account of a fight between a Turkish monitor and four Russian torpedo boats. It Turkish monitor and four Russian torpedo boats. I took place, he says, somewhere near the mouth of the Aluta. This monitor had been giving the Russians a good deal of trouble, and showed an amount of activity and energy very unusual with the Turks, continually shelling the Russian batteries, and destroying the boats. The Russians accordingly determined to destroy it.

shelling the Russian batteries, and destroying the boats. The Russians accordingly determined to destroy it.

Four torpedo boats were prepared, and sent against the monitor. Hiding behind an island, they laid in wait, and when the vessel was steaming past suddenly darted out from their hiding-place, and bore down on her in broad daylight. This monitor, it soon became evident, was handled and commanded in a very different manner from others with which the Russians have had to deal here. With wonderful quickness and skill she was prepared for action, and nothing daunted by the fate of others, made a successful defence against the four terrible enemies, a defence of which the Russians speak with the greatest admiration. Her commander began by likewise thrusting our torpedoes on the ends of long spars, thus threatening the boats with the danger of being blown into the air first, at the same time opening a terrible fire on them with small arms and mitrailleuse. He besides manœuvred his boat in a most skilful manner, with a dexterity and address which, with the torpedoes protecting, made it impossible for the Russian boats to approach sufficiently near. He besides tried to run them down, and very nearly succeeded in doing so. The reason soon became evident. The commander was an European, whom the Russians believe was an Englishman, and who directed the movements from the deck. He was plainly visible all the time, and was a tall man, with a long blonde beard parted in the middle. He stood with his hands in his pockets, giving orders in the calmest manner possible.

The torpedo boats continued their attempts for more than an hour, flitting round the monitor, and seeking the opportunity to get at her, but without success. The monitor was equally active in trying to run them down, avoiding a collision by quick and skilful movements, backing and advancing, turning and ploughing the water into foam as she pursued or avoided her tiny but dangerous adversaries—a lion attacked by a rat. At one moment one launch, in rapid manœ

such position as to render escape impossible. One of the crew sprang out into the water and pushed the ground, while another started the engines just in time to escape with a scrape, the shave was so close. One Russian officer sprang ashore, and seeing the captain of the monitor coolly standing on the deck with his hands in his pocket, emptied his revolver at him, three shots, at a distance of not more than forty feet. The captain of the monitor, in answer, took off his hat and bowed, not having received even a scratch. Later, however, the gallant fellow seems to have been killed or wounded, for he suddenly disappeared from the deck. The monitor immediately afterwards retired precipately from the scene of action.

Since that time she has kept out of the way, like the others. The Russians suppose that she is no longer commanded by the same man. The fight was conducted with wonderful skill on both sides. The Russian boats were commanded by Lieutenant Nicoff, and the attack was a most daring and tenacious one. His loss was only four or five wounded, in spite of the incessant fire of the small arms and mitrailleuse which poured into them. This shows how well-handled the boats were. They were, however, considerably damaged by the mitrailleuse fire. No attempt was made by the commander to use his guns, he evidently believing it impossible to hit such a small and rapidly moving object as a steam-launch. That the boats should have suffered so little lose in one hour's fight shows how difficult it is to hit these launches. They were, I believe, fitted out in the same manner as those which blew up the monitor at Braila, but this attempt, as well as the one at Giurgevo, was made in broad daylight, neither of which succeded.

This monitor has since been surrounded by torpedoes. It is believed she cannot escape. All the monitors now on the Danube are surrounded by torpedoes. It is believed that those at Nicopolis have been abandoned by the Turks, as no sign of life has been seen on them for two or three days.

Iron says: We have before us a volume—"A Report on European Ships of War, etc.," by Chief Engineer King, U. S. Navy—which actually contains more neer King, U. S. Navy—which actually contains more information as to the capabilities and condition of our fleet than is obtainable by our own native marine

DEFENCE AND RELIEF OF BAYAZID.

THE MOST BRILLIANT INCIDENT OF THE WAR

THE MOST BRILLIANT INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

A SPECIAL despatch from the Tiflis correspondent of the New York Times, dated July 12, gives an account of the most brilliant incident of the campaign in Asia Minor—the Russian defence and relief of Bayazid, a small town and fortification near the Persian frontier. The small garrison left in this position on the advance of the Russian left wing toward Erzeroum, was cut off about a month ago from the main body of the army, and was completely surrounded by a force of regular Turkish troops, reinforced by a large body of the wild horsemen of the warlike Kurdish tribes that inhabit this mountainous section of Turkey. The besieging army numbered about 13,000 men. The defensive works were weak, the provisions short, and the supply of water small and of the worst quality. The small garrison were consequently compelled to be under arms day and night, to guard against surprises and night attacks. Fortunately for them the besiegers were not very strong in artillery, but still they had sufficient of a siege train to keep the fatigue parties of the garrison continually employed in the work of repairing the damage to their works by the enemy's fire. The constant vigilance demanded from the small force, the sleeplessness and the grinding fatigue of the incessant labor, were aggravated by burning thirst, the oppressive heat, and the clouds of tormenting flies that swarmed about their camp day and night.

In this painful condition it was necessary to bring water from outside their works, in the face of the besieging army. Volunteer parties were daily called for to engage in this perilous duty, which became, at last, a complete self-immolation in which the volunteers sacrificed themselves to enable their comrades to prolong the defence. The small devoted bands who went on these expeditions never returned with

last, a complete self-immolation in which the volunteers sacrificed themselves to enable their comrades to prolong the defence. The small devoted bands who went on these expeditions never returned with "heaven's refreshing gift" without leaving a large share of their number dead behind them, under the fierce fire of the Turks. The best rifle shots in the Turkish force were always detailed to watch for them, and, in addition, they had to run the gauntlet of the general fusillade and the fire from the siege guns. Notwithstanding their sufferings, when summoned to surrender the heroic defenders of Bayaz'd always answered by defiantly declaring their determination to resist to the last man.

In the meantime Gen. Tergukassoff was marching from Daior to their relief. But the devoted garrison had no means of learning this fact, and could see no future but to gradually waste away under the fire and fatigues of the siege. Gen. Tergukassoff's march was much delayed by crowds of Christian fuguives from the Valley of Alashguerd, flying from the cruel and barbarous Bashi-Bazouks and Kurds, who were swarming through the districts recently occupied by the Russian forces. These savage "irregulars" had just butchered the inhabitants of a village that had offended them by welcoming the victorious Russians in the early days of the campaign. Gen. Tergukassoff dearly days of the campaign. butchered the inhabitants of a village that had offended them by welcoming the victorious Russians in the early days of the campaign. Gen. Tergukassoff detached a body of troops to beat off the butchers, and at Sourpoganess halted to find shelter for the sick and wounded of his own force and the fugitive inhabitants. The village presented the most terrible pictures of the horrors of war, and a war, too, that is more prolific of horrors than any of recent date. The fugitives—men, women and children, the aged and the infirm—bore the traces of the terror that inspired their flight—the awful dread of indiscriminate massacre and fleedish outrage.

flight—the awful dread of indiscriminate massacre and flendish outrage.

The gallant defenders of Bayazid were still bravely holding out. This was on the 8th of July. Gen. Tergukassoff on that day leaving Sourpoganess, pushed on to Ingyr, arriving at sundown. From this point, after having made careful arrangements for a renewal of supplies, he started once more on the direct route to Bayazid, with Gen. Kalbolaikhaus' column as an advanced guard. On the following day the beleaguered garrison, who were now fainting from hunger and thirst, espied a Russian flag in the dim distance, which they at once welcomed with a vigorous fire on the besiegers from all the guns on the works, in order to divert their attention from the approaching relieving force. Skirmishing parties were sent out by the divert their attention from the approaching relieving force. Skirmishing parties were sent out by the Russians, who encountered Kürds galloping wildly hither and thither, while the Turkish regular troops were taking up positions for a general battle. Presently the general advance of the Russian relieving force was made apparent by the roar of artillery and the heavy and sustained musketry fire. The Turks fought with the stubborn valor begotten of their fanaticism, and for some time held the Russians in check. The commanding officers on both sides made themselves conspicuous by the gallantry with which they led their men during the battle, Gens. Tergukassoft and Kalbolaikhaus, in particular, exposing themselves constantly to the fire of the enemy, in their determination to relieve their besieged countrymen from their perilous situation.

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THE Washington Nation of July 15, says: The funeral services over the remains of Miss Dyer, daughter of the late General Dyer, chief of ordnance, took place at Epiphany Church at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Miss Dyer was widely known and esteemed in this city. She died in the morning of life, in the bloom of her intelligence and her beauty. The pall bearers were Messrs. George F. Appleby, Dr. V. McNally, Dr. Lloyd Magruder, Lieutenant Townsend, Mr. Kearney Radford and Mr. Samuel Maddox, Among the people present at the ceremonies were Mr. Richard Wallach and Mrs. Wallach, Mrs. General Richetts, Mrs. General Ramsey and daughter, Miss Patterson, Count Litta and many other well known people.

Mrs. General Ramsey and daughter, Miss Patterson, Count Litta and many other well known people.

Judge Jerry Black is given as authority for a story to the effect that President Buchanan made Secretary Cobb pay out of his own pocket the cost of an excursion (\$2,000), on board the revenue cutter Harriet Lane. On hearing of the proposed excursion, Buchanan positively forbade the use of a Government vessel for a private purpose. Upon learning that the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished persons had been invited, he consented to the use of the cutter on condition that Cobb should pay the bills.

FOREIGN ITEMS

Engineering of June 1, 15 and 29 gives an elaborate description of the steam machinery of the U. S. revenue steamer Rush, constructed at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, from the designs of Mr. Charles

RANGE-FINDERS for field guns are being introduced into the English service in the proportions of about 75 to 80 of the Nolan instrument and 25 of Watkins's. The Nolan range-finder has been considerably modified and reduced in size,

IN 1875 there were 18,500,000 telegrams despatched in Great Britain, 8,250,000 in Germany, 7,000,000 in France, 4,500,000 in Austria and Hungary, 4,250,000 in Italy, 3,500,000 in Russia, 2,000,000 in Switzerland and Belgium, and 1,500,000 in Holland.

The official trial of the British iron-clad Teméraire is reported to have been a perfect success. Six runs were made, the average speed being between 14½ and 15 knots, there being no hot bearings, and everything going smoothly. The vessel will be got ready for the Mediterranean fleet by the first week in August.

Mediterranean fleet by the first week in August.

The French government is reported to be privately sounding that of Germany with respect to the position it is likely to take up in the event of England endeavoring to obtain possession of the Suez Canal. It is said that the French government has intimated a disposition on its own part to oppose such a change.

The effectively at Hong Kong of the two gupboats

tion on its own part to oppose such a change.

The safe arrival at Hong Kong of the two gunboats Gamma and Delta, built in England for the Chinese, shows that boats of this description can take and keep the sea for the longest ocean voyages under service conditions. It will be remembered that they sailed with their extraordinary armament of 38-ton guns and smaller guns, ready for action at any moment.

mailer guns, ready for action at any moment.

The French Army estimates, which were laid before
the Chamber of Deputies before its dissolution, provide for maintaining, with the colors, during 1878, a
total effective strength of 494,650 men and 124,421
horses. The number serving this year are 438,446 men
and 123,666 horses, and it is therefore proposed to increase the army by 10,834 men and 738 horses.

The Resignan have been constructing a tornado hout.

crease the army by 10,834 men and 733 horses.

The Russians have been constructing a torpedo boat which, at a distance of 6ft. below the surface of the water, will discharge from a submarine cannon a rifled torpedo shell 12ft. long and 1ft. in ediameter. The shell, it is further stated, is discharged with such force against the object to which it is directed, that it will go one mile in a straight line under water.

Two pounds of black bread and one-quarter pound of fresh meat or bacon in lieu thereof, with garlic, salt, and plenty of tea, seem to be the daily retired.

Two pounds of black bread and one-quarter pounds of fresh meat or bacon in lieu thereof, with garlic, salt, and plenty of tea, seem to be the daily rations of the Czar's soldiers. Occasionally they are treated to sort of coarse sweet bean. The Turkish soldiers will fight for weeks on meal or bruised Indian corn.

fight for weeks on meal or bruised Indian corn.

As the result of Admiral Hobart Pasha's experimental protection for his ships at Sulina, it has now been ordered that all Her Majesty's vessels are to carry, in future, one or more steam cutters, to form a cordon round them to protect them against torpedo attacks. It is intended that they shall be slung from the davits, and not carried on board except in extremely boisterous weather, so that they can be instantaneously fised, as the need for them arises.

the need for them arises.

A REPORT on the Swiss army has just been published, from which it appears that in the beginning of the present year the regular army consisted of 119,448 men, divided as follows: Staff, 620; infantry, 98,188; oavalry, 2,646; artillery, 14,530; ergineers, 2,285; medical corps, 887; control and supply, 292. Besides this force there is the Landwehr, 93,515 strong—staff, 110; infantry, 87,617; cavalry, 2,279; artillery, 7,421; engineers, 1,484; medical corps, 604. Switzerland, therefore, can mobilise a total of 212,963 men.

From the most recent statistical researches.

fore, can mobilise a total of 212,963 men.

From the most recent statistical researches, summarised in the bandbook of Chassagne and Desbrouses, the consolatory conclusion results that the battles have not become more murderous, despite the improvements in fire-arms. Those of 1870 were less so than the great battles of the First Empire, such as the battles of Moskowa and Leipsic. In the Crimea the number of the killed was 1 in 33 of the effective force, in Italy 1 in 45, in the war of 1870, 1 in 53. The number wounded is almost uniformly 1 in 7.

Programment was been sanctioned by the Czar for

wounded is almost uniformly 1 in 7.

REGULATIONS have been sanctioned by the Czar for the future torpedo service of Russia. Two companies are to be formed, the one having its headquarters at Cronstadt and the other at Kertch. The superior officers are to be chosen from among the engineers, the power of selection being vested in the chief of that body. The men and the inferior officers, as now, are to be taken from the navy. Torpedo depots on a large scale are to be formed at Cronstadt and Kertch, from which places torpedo appliances will be issued for the defence of the harbors on the Baltic and Black Seas. The regulations are to come into force at once.

A Tribune correspondent Marshal McMahon is

rather disagreeable outbreaks on his part. About a week ago in the strictest privacy, not six persons being present, the Maréchale and a favorite aid-de-camp began to talk of the necessity of calming the Conservatives; they each in turn alleged that the Royalists were angry, that the clergy felt itself betrayed, and that, adding thereto the vexation of the Imperialists, there might easily enough some fine day be a "manifestation" of a very unwelcome kind. At this the Marshab blazed forth in a most unceremonious fashion, and, with a profusion of barrack-room expletives, exclaimed: "Let them attempt it! The first one (I don't care who), the first one who manifests his vexation shall receive a lesson such as he and his followers will never forget. I have been taken in by the whole lot—by every single one of them all—and I will not be made a fool of much longer!" These small acts of rebellion are common in natures of this sort, and sometimes pass away as they came, but it is seldom safe to allow a man of inferior capacity to perceive clearly for any length of tine you have taken him in. For the incident I have related I can vouch.

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incident I have related I can vouch.

Iron reports that a great simplification in the electric light has been effected by M. Paul Jablochkoff, an officer in the Russian engineer service. He arranges the two carbon points side by side, instead of one over the other in the same straight line, inserts the lower ends in brass tubes connected together by cement, and insulates them by a slip of non-conducting substance, of which kaolin is the base. By this arrangement—simple enough, like the egg of Columbus, now it is done—the length of the voltaic arc is kept constant, and therefore the intensity of the light remains uniform. In addition to this, a diffusion of the light is produced, because the kaolin, in being consumed, throws out a flame instead of being merely a luminous point. point.

point.

The toleration of newspaper correspondents by the Turks is putting them at a disadvantage with the Russians. The letters from the Turkish side are read, marked and translated into Russian for the staft, by gentlemen especially employed for that purpose. A London paper of June 23 published an exact account of the defences of Rustchuk—a capital point for the Russians to gain—actually under fire of their guns. On June 26 the whole of that information could have been in the hands of the Russians opposite Rustchuk, telegraphed from London—not only the nature of the defences, the very armament of the batteries, the number of the guns in each, their nature, the force and position of the troops defending them are set forth with admirable exactness.

The Russian field guns are the 9-pounder and

with admirable exactness.

The Russian field guns are the 9-pounder and 4-pounder bronze guns, which throw shells of a little more than double the nominal weight, according to the habit usual on the Continent of naming a field gun by the weight of the projectile it would throw if it were a smooth bore and the shell round instead of elongated. The steel guns are breech-loaders, and have a range and accuracy rather less than that of the present English pattern. The 9-pounder may be considered as tolerably effective up to 3,500 yards, the 4-pounder up to 2,800. The 9-pounder batteries carry 120 rounds per gun, and the 4-pounder batteries also rounds. The carriages on which the siege guns rest are high, like those which the Prussians used before Paris during the bombardment, so as to fire over a parapet instead of through an embrasure, only the Prussian carriages were mere skeletons of iron, while those of the Russians are made of solid iron plates.

The recent engagement between the rebel Peruvian

Russians are made of solid iron plates.

The recent engagement between the rebel Peruvian ship, Huaecar, and the two British frigates, Shah and Amethyst, illustrates, Iron thinks, an important failing in the designs of modern warships. The two British frigates hed a combined tonnage about three times that of the rebel Peruvian, and a combined indicated horse-power about six times greater, yet they did not run the Huascar down, because they were unprovided with rams for that purpose. The two British vessels carried twenty times the number of guns, or five times the gross weight of ordnance, yet they could not pound the Peruvian into mincement, for not one of the British guns was capable of piercing the sides of the Huascar. The British vessels carried well-disciplined crews, numbering five times as many men as the rebels, yet they could not blow the Huascar into the skies, because the torpedoes which would have done so were in store on the other side of the globe. The British ships were designed to encounter sister vessels, and not to fight ships of another class. The armament of the British ships is intended to contend against wooden vessels, and was not, therefore, devised for doing harm to vessels with thicker sides than their own; and no provision whatever was made for the contingency of their attacking small-armored gunboats like the Huascar. Huascar

scale are to be formed at Cronswall and Kerten, in which places torpedo appliances will be issued for the defence of the harbors on the Baltic and Black Seas. The regulations are to come into force at once.

A Tribune correspondent Marshal McMahon is by no means so tame as he was, and great precautions have to be taken so as to prevent.

A Tribune correspondent opening the force at once and th THE Engineer argues at length to show that no land route can ever become a substitute or alternative for the Suez Canal as the road to India. and feels sure no

nationalities among which such a line as that proposed up the valley of the Euphrates must pass may give rise to its construction; but it is useless to hope that any government or body of speculators will advance the funds required for its special construction for simply strategical reasons. Yet it has been recently announced that the Emperor Alexander has formally sanctioned the commencement of the Central Asian Railway, which Russian engineers fondly hope to see stretching across the Continent from the Volga to the Yellow Sea, having branches to Siberia in the north, and India in the south. Samara, a town situated between 500 or 600 miles east of Moscow in a direct line, is now the terminus of the existing railway. The first extension, now sanctioned, will carry this on to Orenburg on the river Ural. This scheme, thus to be commenced, contemplates further extension thence by a circuitous route to Tashkend, the chief city in Turkistan, which it is proposed to make the junction for Bokhara, Yarkand, and India, whilst the main line is to continue through Eastern Turkestan via Kashgar, and through Mongola to Pekin, a total distance, even as the crow dies, of about 6,000 miles from the present terminus at Samara. Of this stupendous scheme the Russian engineers only contemplate getting as far as Tashkend at present, and even this section of 1,500 miles is said to possess almost insuperable difficulties.

Strength of the Austrian Navy.—The Politica

STRENGTH OF THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.—The Political Correspondence publishes the following as an authentic statement of the present strength of the Austrian Navy:
The iron-clad fleet comprises six casemate ships, viz., the Custorza, Lissa, Erzherzog, Albrecht, Kaiser, Don Juan d'Austria, and the Kaiser Max, and three frigates—the Ertherzog Ferdinand Max, the Habsburg, and the Salamander. These nine vossels have a total displacement of 45,710 tons, 7,200 nominal horse-power, 134 guns, 36 large boats, and 4,031 men. The two frigates Radetsky and Landou have a displacement of 6,860 tons, 1,200 horse-power, 30 guns, 8 boats, and 906 men. Next come eight corvettes, with 13,510 tonnage displacement, 2,530 horse-power, 63 guns, 16 boats, and 1,990 men. Nine gun-boats follow, with 5,640 tons displacement, 1,185 horse-power, 24 guns, 8 boats, and 891 men. Two steam-yachts, with 1,360 tons displacement, 400 horse-power, 7 guns, and 172 men; three steam transports, with 3,250 tons displacement, 460 horse-power, 7 guns, and 172 men; three steam transports, with 3,250 tons displacement, 460 horse-power, 6 guns, and 238 men; and one ship with workshops on board, having 2,150 tons displacement, 450 horse-power, 6 guns, and 134 men; and two monitors, with 620 tons displacement, 160 horse-power, four guns, and 96 men, complete the list of vessels afloat. In addition the following ships are at present being built: The casemate ship Tegethoff, 7,390 tons, 650 horse-power, 12 guns, and 507 men, on the slips at Trieste; the Prinz Eugen, 3,550 tons, 650 horse-power, 12 guns, and 305 men; and the corvette Saida, with 2,440 tons, 400 horse-power, 13 guns, and 335 men, in construction at Pola. Besides all these the Austrian navy also comprises a large number of torpedo boats, and of tenders for harbor service and coastguard work. STRENGTH OF THE AUSTRIAN NAVY .- The Politic

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MARRIED.

INGALLS—TRUESTON.—On Tuesday, July 17, at New London, by the Rev. Dr. G. H. Deshon, Lieut. Jas. M. INGALLS, ist Arthlery, U. S. Army, to Harrier Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. B. B. Thur ston, of New London. No cards.

DIED

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without arge. Oblivary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the let of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

LYLE.—At the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., July 12, DAVID ALEXANDER, infant son of Lieut. D. A. and L. K. Lyle.
POTTER.—At Buffalo, N. Y., July 16, RAYMOND, infant son of Harriet L. and Commander Edward E. Potter, U. S. Navy.

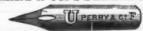
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A VOICE FROM THE

Camp and the Quarter Deck.

All who serve their country in the

ARMY AND NAVY

are necessarily subjected to unwholesome infinences which civilians ordinarily escape. Ordered
from post to poet, and from station to station,
they frequently anter severely from sudden
changes of climate, temperature and det, and
are exposed to a variety of privations and hard
salps which tell unfavorably upon their health
and constitutions. It is therefore fortunate
that so excellent an alterative and .:: Junating
medicine as



Inds general favor with both these branches of the public service. Letters from our Military and Naval Officera establish the GREAT UTILITY of the preparation, as a preservative of health and a remedial agent, in camp, in the field, and on shipboard. Surgeons attached to both branches of the service state that as a cathartic, corrective, anti-bilious and anti-febrile medicine, it is by far the best that has aver been introduced into Military and Naval hospitals. They report, unanimously, that its operation upon the stochastic state of the first health of the first necessity in warm olimates and in all localities where epidemic or endemic fovers prevail. They also speak in the highest terms of its TONIC VIRTURS, and its efficacy in preventing the complaints of

and its efficacy in preventing the complaints of the stomach and bowels, so often generated by exposure, malaria, an undue amount of sait pro-visions and an insufficiency of vegetable food. It has, likewise, the great merit of being a most agreeable and refreshing beverage. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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